A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1873. NO. 45.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
WM. SAUNDERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year	$4 00
" six months	2 00
" three months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.............. 1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. MACHEFERT,
WATCHMAKER
—AND—
JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of
RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,
Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of
Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Ear-rings, etc.
Silver and Silver-plated Ware,
Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,
—AND IS THE—
Agent in Woodland for the
Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. au15-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
G. W. GREENE,
MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
se5-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,
A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,
Cor. Main and First streets,
WOODLAND,
YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own han is, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. se13-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,
BUSH STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,
Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,
SAN FRANCISCO.
TERMS: $2 PER DAY.
KELLY & ANDREWS,
PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy26-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,
FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

Mr. Furniss, who is retained by the proprietors, is a successful and popular caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. se19 tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management.

The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.
Woodland, July 20th, 1872. jy18-3m

WM. TELL RESTAURANT
AND
LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.
au29-3m HENRY RICKER.

DR. G. W. ZIMMERMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has relocated in Cacheville, Yolo county, for the practice of his profession. Will attend calls at all hours when not professionally engaged. se19-3m

J. C. BALL,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.
Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se19-3m

J. LAMBERT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se19-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,
PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,
Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.
RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)
☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. se19-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.
RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. se12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickles burg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. se12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,
Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. se12-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. se12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,
se12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,
Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. se12

REMOVAL.
PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. se5

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.
☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. se5-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,
DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST
(Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)
Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted.
au29-3m

W. R. HINKSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. au15

STERLING G. HARPER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. au15-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.
Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. au8-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. au8-3m

DR. R. D. HARKNESS,
HOMEOPATHIST AND VISITING PHYSICIAN,
May be found day or night at his rooms in the Craft House, when not engaged out professionally. Consultations held in Craft House Parlors. Disease treated by specific medication without the injurious action of mercury and other drug poisons. Diseases of Women and Children a speciality.
jy18-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jy11-3m

FROST & BUSH,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jy11-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.
WOODLAND, CAL.
Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS............PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH....................CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. se5

Town Property for Sale!

I offer for sale my Residence in the Town of Woodland, situated at the
COR. NORTH AND FOURTH STS.,
On Reasonable Terms. The lot is situated on the Northeast corner, 120 by 160 feet in size. The house is 1½ story, well finished, and contains six rooms. There is also a Cellar, Cistern, Well, Barn and Stables—in fact the whole comprises a complete and
Pleasant Family Residence.
For particulars, inquire of
jy18-tf G. KAUFMAN.

The Golden State.

WELCOME! WELCOME, ALL!

[From the Sacramento Lomotive.]

California is destined to be the grandest State in the American Union. Blessed be those who contribute to her advancement. Happy! thrice happy! all who are permitted to enjoy her glorious future. The star of her destiny is fixed. Her children are coming—are gathering from the four quarters of the globe; coming from the hills of New England, from the shops of the East, from the mines of the middle States, from the fields and villages of the Mississippi Valley; coming from over-crowded and tyranny-ridden Europe—coming from the art studios of Rome — coming from impoverished France, from centralized Germany, from down-trodden Ireland, from Norway and from Sweeden, from the dominions of the Czar and from the isles of the sea—

> They are coming—they are coming,
> A hundred thousand more!

Fleeing from despotism, forced servitude and hereditary poverty—fleeing to the land of the free and the home of the brave; and then, with an unnumbered host of our brothers in the East, fleeing from hurricane and whirlwind, from burning heat and freezing cold—sweeping across the continent to the new Garden of Eden, the El Dorado, the land of sunshine and flowers.

WELCOME! WELCOME, ALL!

Our State is a thousand miles in length by an average of three hundred in breadth—large enough to furnish homes, employment, and full scope for the energies of five million people, while the hearts of our people are large enough to receive you into full fellowship, and make you all as happy as we are ourselves.

Lands, at a little distance from the centers of population, can be purchased at very moderate prices, frequently from the Government at usual rates. In Sacramento, Yolo, and adjoining counties, prices will be found as low as the average in the counties bordering on the Missouri river in the States of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. And the "No Fence" law saves to new settlers four times the additional railroad fare incurred in coming here. The principle of this law is, that a land-owner is entitled to the safe enjoyment of his land without having to guard it by fences, and that the owner of live stock is bound to see that they do not trespass, and is responsible for damages they do. Where land is cheap and timber scarce and dear, the fencing often costs more than the land; and this law was intended to facilitate settlement by poor men by obviating the necessity for this often unproductive expenditure. This law is being extended in its operations at every session of the Legislature, as fast as the purely agricultural interest becomes decidedly stronger than the mere stock-raising interest. Its fairness and economy commend it. Many miles of our best land are thus uninclosed, yet in a high state of cultivation.

As to improvements upon lands, it should also be born in mind that many improvements, such as warm barns and sheds for cattle, that are indispensable where snow falls and severe Winters prevail, and where rains during the harvest season and afterwards may be expected, are here to a great extent unnecessary. This is the case in all the large valleys, and everywhere except on the northern coast and in the mountain regions. Cattle and sheep need and receive little or no shelter, but find their own living all the year round. Only those that work are housed and fed. Straw and hay are stacked in the field, and cattle help themselves during the latter end of Autumn, until the first rains fall, when there is a new growth of grass, and as vegetation proceeds actively all through the Winter, they find an abundance of food.

As to buildings, it should also be borne in mind that in California, except in the mountains, where altitude is equivalent to a more northern latitude, the Winter is a mere rainy season, with numerous intervals of fine, pleasant weather. Consequently, Californians are able to and do spend a greater portion of the time in the open air than the people of almost any other State. They, therefore, until in prosperous circumstances, do not build such fine houses to keep out cold as are absolutely necessary in the Northern and Eastern States. Cheaper ones answer every purpose, and afford quite as much comfort as more expensive ones. This advantage of our climate operates greatly in favor of men of limited means, as a larger proportion of their capital is available from the first for the purchase of teams, seed, agricultural implements, live stock, and family requirements; and they are thus able to get a piece of land into a productive condition more cheaply than is the case elsewhere.

In our large valleys, and all except the highest portions of the State, snow seldom falls, or if it does, seldom lies twenty-four hours at a time; and ice very seldom forms. Heavy frosts are also of rare occurrence. Consequently, less fuel is necessary for comfort, and timber is not so indispensable upon farms. Much timber is wantonly destroyed in clearing land for grain culture, even in districts where it is comparatively scarce. The cottonwood, willow, locust, and a variety of other trees suitable for fuel, shade, and hardwood, are rapid growers, where planted under favorable circumstances; and if fences are desired, hedges grow finely and rapidly mature. The mountains and foothills which bound the valleys usually furnish an abundant supply of fuel for the settlers, at very little more than the cost of cutting and hauling; and timber is found along all the water-courses and river bottoms.

Owing to the absence of rain during harvest, and for two months later, no haste is necessary in securing crops of grain when ripe—until the harvester and the steam thrasher can be secured to cut it. When cut it is thrashed and sacked at once, and then piled up in the field without shelter in perfect security so far as the weather is concerned, and gradually hauled to the nearest railroad or steamboat landing, where it is stored till the market price suits the farmer. Until disposed of, it often serves as the basis of a loan, with which the operations of the succeeding year are extended, improvements made, etc. There is usually no trouble, either in disposing of the crop at San Francisco prices, less freight and commission, or procuring money upon it, if the prices at the harvest time are considered to justify the farmer in holding for a rise. The main thing is to have the hauling to the point of delivery completed before the rains make the roads heavy. For these reasons new comers in California are able to dispense with many of the "improvements" upon farms that are absolutely necessary to success elsewhere, whether they lease or purchase lands.

As to prices, lands enhance in value the moment they are occupied. Even without occupation, what was Government land yesterday, procurable at $1 25 per acre, is worth double that price, or even more, the moment it passes into private hands. That is to say, this increase in value is insisted upon by the owners without much regard to difference in quality between what is taken and what is left. Settlement actually increases the value of land in any vicinity, because men usually prefer to have neighbors for themselves and families. Yet other lands a little further off from the nearest town may be fully equal in value, and settlement will enhance their market and quotable value in the same manner; and the development of the country subsequently by the construction of railroads, etc., may make the more distant lands the most valuable. The successful introduction of some new culture, such as the grape, the mulberry, or the commencement of a manufacture for which facilities still exist, will have the same effect. And thus in California, as in other new States, the men who will accomplish most and succeed best are those whose intelligence enables them to discover for themselves the peculiar advantages of a district which escape attention of others, and who have the enterprise to secure and develop such locations. Any ordinary farmer can see that a piece of land, the soil of which is deep and rich, and which is livel, will make a farm for wheat, oats, barley, or common crops. But the foothill region, where the land is rolling and sometimes steep, is found to be capable of producing a variety of fruits and other products that yield a far larger and more certain return than any land used merely for grain raising.

Before many years the foothill region of the Sierra Nevadas, extending from the plains of the large valleys across the gold-bearing belt and up to the high pine-covered districts, where the climate becomes severe, will be occupied by a dense and prosperous population, and prove quite as productive as the level lands, which now contain the bulk of our agricultural population. Already many of the finest orchards and vineyards are located in this region. The wines produced there are of a superior quality, and the fruits unsurpassed. The silk culture has been successfully carried on, and every year demonstrates more fully the varied capacity and great value of these lands.

Cattle raisers frequently depreciate the value of Government lands in their immediate vicinity in order to discourage others from settling near them, so that their stock may enjoy free range over the vacant lands around them. Intelligent men are not thus deceived, but able to judge for themselves and form their own opinions. Cultivation frequently changes entirely the appearance of a soil. While cultivated land is covered with green and luxuriant vegetation, the same soil outside the inclosure, which has not been disturbed presents a dry and sterile appearance which is very uninviting. What has been done by one settler may be done by others. The dry appearance of our hills and valleys in the Fall is discouraging to new comers from States where the rainfall is greater and distributed more evenly through the year. But if water for drinking is supplied to cattle in such localities, they are found to be fat and thriving, and the dry grass, when examined, is found to be perfectly cured hay, retaining all its natural strength and nourishment and often rich in seed; and it continues in this condition until rain falls and washes out of it its nutritive properties and causes it to rot. In all our large valleys water is found close to the surface nearly everywhere, and is readily procured by wells; and the regular winds afford power for pumping all that is required for household purposes, watering stock, and garden irrigation. Artesian wells, costing about $500 each, are also dug without difficulty in many of the valleys that are destitute of running streams in the Fall, and one of these will usually supply all the water that is required upon a farm, the flow being constant and plentiful, without pumping machinery. Everywhere in the foothill region and on the plains below, facilities exist for bringing in water for irrigation, from the never failing streams supplied by the mountain snows. The ditches originally built to supply the water for mining operations, are now used to a considerable extent for the purpose of irrigation, and will be carried down lower as the demand increases. But every year's experience proves that, though irrigation for some purposes will greatly increase the productive capacity of land, thorough cultivation often renders it unnecessary; and again, for many crops for which it was formerly supposed beneficial, it is, in fact, unnecessary, if the seed is sowed in time to obtain the full benefit of all the natural rainfall. Grapes and other fruits raised without irrigation are superior to those supplied artificially with water. Nevertheless, an abundance of opportunities exist for the employment of capital in the diversion of water from its deep natural channels to the surface in districts not well supplied, and its use in irrigation and for manufacturing purposes.

The foothill region, which is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing, vineyards, etc., comprises portions of the counties of Butte, Yuba, Nevada, Yolo, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, and Amador; and can be better and at less expense reached from Sacramento than from any other points on the road. Good wagon roads extend through most of this region to the numerous mining towns in the higher districts, and a system of narrow gauge railroads is now being discussed, which will probably extend through these districts, and thus facilitate the transport of agricultural products, as well as the rich ores which the mines afford, and the valuable timber of the high Sierras.

Improved farms are not rented to the same extent in California as elsewhere. Most of the settlers occupy them as their homesteads, and have no other lands. Comparatively few of the large landholders lease their land for farming and few or none improve them expressly for the occupation of tenants. Where land is leased, the farming is mostly mere grain and stock raising, requiring few or no expensive improvements by the tenant, or for his accommodation. Again, where private lands are yet so cheap, and Government lands are attainable at Government prices, and the railroad system in course of construction promises to render them, in a few years, as accessible and valuable as the central lands that are now high, the necessity for renting land and the inducements to do so are less than elsewhere. The great majority of new comers soon see this, and prefer to purchase lands of their own. Leases, however, are frequently made with the privilege of purchase, at a fixed price, not greatly in advance of existing rates. This privilege is usually availed of, as the tenant sees that his own settlement enhances the value, and prefers to enjoy the full benefit of his own labor. The rent of land usually represents about ten per cent. of the estimated value of the land.

Mexican grants cover a large part of the best lands in the southern portion of the State. So long as the titles to these grants are in dispute, their boundaries are undefined. The final confirmation and survey of these grants is usually followed by their subdivision. The United States Land Office, located at the State Capital, insures to purchasers of land absolute titles; hence, immigrants would do well to make this their stopping place.

In conclusion, California at the present time does not present any brilliant inducements to the immigration of men having no capital but their labor, and who are content to remain mere laborers. Industrious, enterprising men, who understand farming, or almost any other useful occupation or mechanical trade, usually find employment without much difficulty, at higher rates than elsewhere, and in a few years lay up capital sufficient to commence business upon a small scale on their own account.

Women for domestic service, particularly in the country, are in unlimited demand at high wages—from $25 to $40 per month, according to capacity—and they are always well and kindly treated, and usually marry in a short time, greatly to the discontent of their employers. But for the practical farmer, possessed of means sufficient to enable him to purchase or lease land, improved or unimproved, or to locate Government land under the homestead or preemption laws, and commence farming on a small scale, no State or Territory offers superior inducements. He can commence operations perfectly assured that a few years spent as industriously as is necessary in agriculture elsewhere, will here surround him with all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life, make him secure from want, and the owner of a farm, orchard, and garden that will afford himself and family a competency, and a comfortable inheritance to his heirs. This is plain when we consider the great variety of products and fruits that can be successfully and profitably raised here, that are either precarious, and therefore unprofitable, or cannot be raised at all where the climate is more severe. Most of these new cultures are no longer experimental, but are firmly established as profitable and certain. Orchards, vineyards, mulberry plantations, and cocooneries are everywhere being planted, with a certainty that they will thrive and yield a handsome profit, rewarding the husbandman for his labor. Our wines and brandies are already commencing to rank with the best produced abroad. Our fruits, both on account of their superior quality and the early date at which they mature, are in request in Eastern markets, even at the high prices which the expensive transportation necessitates. Our wheat is superior in quality and in its capacity to bear transportation, by sea or land, and storage for an indefinite period without damage, to that which is raised in almost any other country, and rules accordingly in the market, and can be raised at a cost which enables it to bear transportation to the most distant ports.

All the productions of the temperate zone, nearly all of the semi-tropical fruits and plants that elsewhere are mere hot-house exotics, here thrive and yield abundantly. Even the man of moderate means can therefore surround himself and family with every luxury, and ornamental as well as useful plants, trees and shrubbery, that elsewhere entail heavy expense upon their owners and stamp them as men of wealth. The cottages of men of very moderate means in our smaller towns, not only in the valleys, but in the mining regions also, are often surrounded by a patch of garden and orchard, in which will be found not only the ordinary familiar plants of an old Eastern homestead, but the more delicate geraniums, oleanders, fuschias, heliotropes, verbenas, lilies, bulbous plants, cactuses, roses, and a hundred others growing, budding and blooming in the open air all the year round. In addition to all the ordinary fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, and small fruits and berries, may also be found the olive, orange, lime, citron, figs of several kinds, pomegranate, English walnut, mulberry, filbert, tobacco, cotton, sorghum, ramie; and if the owner is disposed to experiment, the list might be extended indefinitely. Thus not only does California offer to the agriculturist a profitable, but also a pleasant and attractive home, in which a family may be reared surrounded by all the influences which will render them contented, healthy, intelligent, and patriotic.

Come, then, to our glorious State; come to our warm, bright days, cool nights, and exhilarating air; come and live beneath our blue and cloudless skies; come to our golden shores; come to the land of sunshine and flowers. And come, first, to our beautiful city, the Capital of the State, the center of the railroad system, and the depot for the agricultural region.

Welcome! Welcome, all!

THE Democracy cannot be said to be selfish in their support of the Grangers' movement. In Georgia, where the Democratic party has a large majority, Gov. Smith has openly encouraged the farmers in their efforts to overthrow monopoly and secure honest Government.

THE editor of the N. Y. *Sun* Amos J. Cummings, is breathing the foggy atmosphere of San Francisco.

An Angel in a Saloon.

One afternoon in the month of June, 1870, a lady in deep mourning, followed by a little child, entered one of the fashionable saloons in the city of N——. The writer happened to be passing at the time, and prompted by curiosity, followed her in to see what would ensue. Stepping up to the bar, and addressing the proprietor, she said:

"Sir, can you assist me? I have no home, no friends, and am not able to work."

He glanced at her and then at the child, with a mingled look of curiosity and pity. Evidently he was much surprised to see a woman in such a place, begging, but, without asking any questions, gave her some change, and turning to those present, he said:

"Gentlemen, here is a lady in distress. Can't some of you help her a little?"

They cheerfully acceeded to the request, and soon a purse of two dollars was made up and put into her hand.

"Madam," said the gentleman who gave her the money, "why do you come to a saloon? It isn't a proper place for a lady, and why are you driven to such a step?"

"Sir," said the lady, "I know it isn't a proper place for a lady to be in, and you ask me why I am driven to such a step. I will tell you in one short word," pointing to a bottle behind the counter labelled "whisky,"—that is what brought me here—whiskey. I was once happy, and surrounded by all the luxuries wealth could produce, with a fond indulgent husband. But in an evil hour he was tempted, and not possessing the will to resist the temptation, fell, and in one short year my dream of happiness was over, my home was forever desolate, and the kind husband and the wealth that some called mine, lost—lost, never to return, and all by the accursed wine cup. You see before you only the wreck of my former self, homeless and friendless, with nothing left me in this world but this little child;" and, weeping bitterly, she affectionately carressed the golden curls that shaded a face of exquisite loveliness. Regaining her composure, and turning to the proprietor of the saloon, she continued.

"Sir, the reason why I occasionally enter a place like this is to implore those who deal in this deadly poison to desist, to stop a business that spreads desolation, ruin, poverty and starvation. Think one moment of your own loved ones, and then imagine them in the situation I am in, I appeal to your better nature, I appeal to your heart, for I know you possess a kind one, to retire from a buisness so ruinous to your patrons.

"Do you know the money you take across the bar is the same as taking the bread out of the mouths of the famishing? That it strips the clothing from their backs, deprives them of all the comforts of this life, and throws unhappiness, misery, crime and desolation into their once happy homes? Oh! sir, I implore, beseech, and pray you to retire from a buisness you blush to own you are engaged in before your fellow men, and enter one that will not only be profitable to yourself, but to your fellow creatures also. You will excuse me if I have spoken too plainly, but I could not help it when I thought of the misery, the unhappiness and the suffering it has caused me."

"Madam I am not offended," he answered, in a voice husky with emotion, "but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said."

"Mamma," said the little girl, who, meantime, had been spoken to by some of the gentlemen present, taking hold of her mother's hand, these gentlemen want me to sing 'Little Bessie' for them. Shall I do so?"

They all joined in the request, and placing her in the chair, she sang, in a sweet, childish voice, the following beautiful song:

> Out in the gloomy night, sadly I roam,
> I have no mother dear, no pleasant home;
> No one cares for me, no one would cry
> Even if poor little Bessie should die.
> Weary and tired I've been wandering all day,
> Asking for work, but I'm too small, they say;
> On the damp ground I must now lay my head;
> Father's a drunkard and mother is dead.
>
> We were so happy till father drank rum,
> Then all our sorrow and trouble begun;
> Mother grew pale, and wept every day;
> Baby and I were too hungry to play;
> Slowly they faded, till one Summer night
> Found their dead faces all silent and white;
> Then, with big tears slowly dropping, I said,
> Father's a drunkard and mother is dead.
>
> Oh! if the temperance men only could find
> Poor, wretched father, and talk very kind;
> If they would stop him from drinking, then
> I should be very happy again.
> Is it too late, temperance men? Please try,
> Or poor little Bessie must soon starve and die.
> All the day long I've been begging for bread;
> Father's a drunkard and mother is dead.

The game of billiards was left unfinished, the cards thrown aside, and the unemptied glass remained on the counter; all had pressed near, some with pity-beaming eyes, entranced with the musical voice and beauty of the child, who seemed better fitted to be with angels above than in such a place.

The scene I shall never forget to my dying day, and the sweet cadence of her musical voice still rings in my ears, and from her lips sank deep into the hearts of those gathered around her.

With her golden hair falling carelessly around her shoulders, and looking so trustingly and confidingly upon the gentlemen around her, her beautiful eyes illuminated with a light that seemed not of this earth, she formed a picture of purity and innocence worthy the genius of a poet or painter.

At the close of the song many were weeping; men who had not shed a tear for years wept like children. One young man who had resisted with scorn the pleadings of a loving mother and entreaties of friends to strive to lead a better life, to desist from a course that was wasting his fortune and ruining his health, now approached the child, and taking both hands in his, while tears streamed down his cheeks, exclaimed, in deep emotion:

"God bless you, my little angel. You have saved me from ruin and disgrace, from poverty and a drunkard's grave. If there are angels on earth, you are one! God bless you! God bless you!" and putting a note into the hands of the mother, said:

"Please accept this trifle as a token of my regard and esteem, for your little girl has done me a kindness I can never repay, and remember, whenever you are in want, you will find me a true friend," at the same time giving her his name and address.

Taking her child by the hand she turned to go, but pausing at the door, said:

"God bless you, gentlemen! Accept the heartfelt thanks of a poor, friendless woman for the kindness and courtesy you have shown her." Before any one could reply she was gone.

A silence of several minutes ensued which was broken by the proprietor, who exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, that lady was right, and I have sold my last glass of whisky; if any one of you want more you will have to go elsewhere."

"And I have drunk my last glass of whisky," said a young man who had long been given up as utterly beyond the reach of those who had a deep interest in his welfare, sunk too low, ever to reform.

Iron Works of the Pharaohs.

An English gentleman, traveling near Sinai, was struck with the small blue stones he discovered in the dried-up water courses which in the rainy season convey the thousand streams that hurry to the sea, and having the curiosity to bring some home, he soon discovered that they were turquoises of no common order. This determined him to make researches. Eventually he has built a house near the junction of the Wady Kenueh, the Wady Mokatteo, or Written Valley, and the Wady Megham.

Here, aided by the friendly tribes he has taken into his pay, he has discovered old turquoise mines of the ancient Egyptians, the rocks that they worked for the stones, the very tools they used and their polishing and grinding places. Being a man of much energy, he has brought to bear upon this fortunate discovery the advanced knowledge of the times, and he is obtaining and sends to this country some of the finest specimens of torquoises that exist.

In such a lonely spot he naturally has not confined his attention to this subject only, but has traced out the system of fortifications by which the Pharaohs protected their work-men, and what is still more wonderful, has come upon the remains of vast iron works—so vast, indeed, that many thousand people must have been employed upon them, unless the plant used was on quite as grand a scale as that of the largest furnaces of the North of England. The works stand adjacent to the mines, on some hills at a place called Surabit-el-Khadim, and were evidently conducted on the Catalan system (in the opinion of the discoverer).

The ore was very imperfectly extracted—slag brought over to this country, from the immense heaps that, like mountains are piled around, contained as much as fifty-three per cent. of iron. This district has remained unexplored, probably on account of its being out of the beaten track, and in an unknown country there is no temptation to stray, particularly as the guides and dragoons discourage any explorations which may add to the risk of the journey.

It is, however, much to be desired, now that attention is directed to the locality, and, moreover, since the thorough investigation of its sites is likely to prove exceedingly profitable, that the enterprise and desire for knowledge of scientific exlorers may find help from commercial magnates, and thus that a past book in the world's history may be re-opened.

American Wonders.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-quarters of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of one hundred and seventy feet each.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, four thousand one hundred miles long.

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globle.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long, and one thousand feet deep.

The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific Railroad, over three thousand miles in length.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge, over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in depth at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is in the great Iron Mountain in Missouri. It is three hundred and fifty feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The lagest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.—*The Independent.*

CONTEMPTIBLE.—Since the recent election the Sacramento *Union* is attempting to make a little cheap capital in favor of Gov. Booth's senatorial aspirations by intimating that Senator Casserly is only a sort of half-way enemy to the railroad monoply, and consequently only a sort of half-way friend to the people. If the *Union* thinks this kind of nonsensical subterfuge will have the desired effect among the newly elected members of the legislature, we hope and believe that it is mistaken, for everybody knows that it is mistaken, for everybody knows that Casserly is as good and true a friend to the people, and fully as competent to fill the position of U. S. Senator as is Gov. Booth, or any other man, the *Union's* opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Amador Dispatch.*

THIS voice of warning to the Republicans of Ohio is from the Cleveland *Herald*: "We tell our Republican friends that the nomination of Bill Allen is no joke. There is to be no boys' play this campaign. The Democratic party is stronger to-day than it has been in Ohio for many years. The courage of that party has revived, and it will go into the contest resolved to deserve success, even if it do not win a victory. Republicans must open their eyes, and they must appreciate the gravity of the occasion, for a victory over the Democrats this fall will be a harder job than any victory we ever won over the confederated force of sick Republicans and politic Democrats."

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, Sept. 26th, 1873

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election Wednesday, October 15th, 1873.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
SAMUEL BELL McKEE.

The RECEIPTS of the State Fair, which closed on Saturday, amounted to $21,590, against $24,352 received during the Fair of eight days' continuance last year.

APOLOGY.—Absence from home, together with an unusually large amount of advertising, is our apology for so little inside editorial in the present issue. we hope to do better next week.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Upper Sacramento District Agricultural Fair, held at Chico on the 22d, but were unable to attend.

THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.—It is conceded by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Stockton *Independent*, and other railroad Republican papers that the next Legisture will be Democratic.

WORSE THAN BRUTAL.—A prize fight came off fourteen miles from St. Louis on the 23d between Tom Allen and Mike McCool, noted pugilists, which lasted nineteen minutes, Allen winning after having beaten his opponent's head almost to a jelly—so bad that he could not be recognized.

A NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of the first number of a new paper published at Sacramento, which bears the significant title, *The Golden Hour*. It is published and edited by Mrs. J. B. Frost. Its typography is excellent, and its columns are well filled with original matter. We wish it success.

THE NEW PARTY.—The Convention to send delegates to the Taxpayers' Convention at Sacramento was composed almost entirely of sorehead politicians—nearly all of those who took any part having been defeated during the late campaign either in convention or before the people.

"OCCIDENT."—Governor Stanford's celebrated horse "Occident" trotted in Sacramento on Wednesday of last week for the State Agricultural Society's plate valued at $2,000, making the best time ever made in the State of California, the mile being made in 2:16¾. The Governor thinks he has the best horse in the world.

DAVISVILLE GRANGE.—W. M. Jackson, District Deputy for Yolo County, instituted a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at Davisville on Tuesday last with fifteen charter members—Chas. E. Green, Master; John Keenan, Secretary. It is expected several more will apply for admission as soon as the Grange gets into working order.

ELECTION PROCLAMATIONS.—We publish the Governor's and Supervisors' Proclamation for the Judicial Election to be held October 15th throughout the State. Also, the Supervisors' Proclamation for a Special Election in the Third Supervisor District of Yolo County to elect a Supervisor in place of Ed. Roberts, who died since his election and before the time had arrived to qualify.

DETRACTION.—The *Mail*, true to its natural instincts, is engaged in a tirade against Judge McKee, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, and is trying to make people believe that able jurist and pure man is the tool of the monopolists. It will have a hard job, though, to make such stuff as that go down. Judge McKee is too well known and too good a man for anything the *Mail* may say to affect him before the people.

NEARLY LOST.—The Pacific Mail Co's steamship Costa Rica, while coming into the harbor at San Francisco on Wednesday night in a heavy fog ran ashore at the North Heads and it was at first thought would be lost. The passengers, crew and baggage were taken off and a large part of the cargo. The next day a wrecking company succeeded in hauling the Costa Rica off the rocks and it was found that she had sustained no serious damage.

FINANCIAL PANIC.—The failure of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, in New York, a few days since, produced quite a serious panic in moneyed circles, the failure of the above named house drawing others down with it. Speculations in railroad bonds and other unstable securities was the probable cause of the burst-up. Rumor has it that railroad paper has very seriously depreciated in value in consequence of this crash among the New York bankers. Stand from under. We do not anticipate, however, that this coast will be seriously affected.

ALL OVER THE LAND.—The depression in railroad securities, says the Sacramento *Bee*, has stopped railway building all over the continent, and is throwing tens of thousands of men, with families, out of employment. It will, almost beyond a peradventure, stop the construction of both the Northern and Southern Pacific railways, and check, if not entirely end, the attempt to build narrow gauge roads in California. Thus that self-regulator, competition, which many have looked for with hope, has been set back perhaps for a decade. We think the *Bee* is mistaken as to the effect upon the narrow gauge roads. The sympathy of the people is generally with them, and for that reason we think they will go ahead.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS' ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE AND CAMP MEETING.—This great gathering took place in a beautiful grove upon the bank of Napa Creek, near Yountville, from the 17th to the 23d of September inclusive, and was very largely attended. There were upwards of sixty tents on the ground. Through the week there were somewhere about five hundred persons in attendance and on Saturday and Sunday about fifteen hundred, who listened to eloquent and forcible preaching by Elders Loughborough and Cornell, both of whom are well known to most of our readers. The most perfect order and harmony prevailed throughout, and we are compelled to say that we never saw so large a crowd of such happy and devoted people before. There was no excitement, but a great degree of earnest zeal was manifested throughout the meetings. On Sunday twenty-nine persons were baptised. The cause is continually gaining strength and prosperity. A resolution passed the Conference unanimously favoring the establishment of a Health Institute and a branch Printing Office on this coast in the near future. And here is something for the people of Woodland to consider. Let us make an effort to secure the location of this Health Institute in Woodland. In point of health and accessibility, this place will compare favorably with any town in the State, and that such an institution would be of vast benefit to the town no one can doubt. Think of it, friends. Let us secure it if we can. We have now no doubt that such an institution will be established in this State before very long.

DISCUSSION OF THE SABBATH QUESTION.—In referring to the discussion of this question which took place at St. Helena, Napa Co., some two weeks since between Prof. J. M. Martin of this place and Elder M. E. Cornell, the Napa *Reporter* of Sept. 20th says:

"SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY.—Eld. Cornell, of the Second Advent Church, and Prof. Martin, of the Campbellite Baptist denomination, had a discussion at St. Helena, on Saturday and Sunday last, on the binding force of the Jewish decalogue upon Christians, especially in regard to the observance of Saturday as the Sabbath. Multitudes of Baptists from all parts of this valley, Berryessa, Santa Rosa, etc., were in attendance, and the speakers discussed the question ably and searchingly. Cornell, of the affirmative, seems to have produced the strongest impression, although Martin was assisted by all the brightest lights of the Campbellite denomination in this section of country."

REMOVING THE OFFICES.—The offices of the Railroad Company are being removed from Sacramento to San Francisco. The *Record* says that the removal will take away three hundred employës who have disbursed not less than $300,000 annually.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

We beg leave to announce to the public that we have received a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which we shall offer at the most

REASONABLE RATES,

In average 10 or 20 per cent. cheaper than Sacramento and San Francisco prices.

We call special attention to our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Which in assortment as well as in style, can't be superseded, to wit:

IRISH POPLINS—GENUINE ARTICLE,

In All Shades.

SILKS!

JAPANESE SILKS—Plain;
JAPANESE SILKS—Brocaded;
JAPANESE SILKS—Striped;
JAPANESE POPLINS.

Black Alpacas—All Grades;
Colored Alpacas—All Colors;
French Merinos—All Colors;

EMPRESS CLOTH—ALL COLORS;

Zoyara Cloths—All Colors:
Amour Cloths—All Colors;
Baroda Stripes—All Colors;

And a great many other articles—two numerous to mention.

Always the Latest Novelties in

FANCY GOODS!

FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR GENTLEMEN.

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

CLOTHING!

FURNISHING GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AND—

HATS AND CAPS!

We request the people to give us a call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, October 26th, 1873. se26

New Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THERE WILL BE A JUDICIAL ELECTION held throughout the State on

Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of October next,

at which time the following officers are to be elected:

One Justice of the Supreme Court;
One District Judge for the Thirteenth Judicial District;
One District Judge for the Sixteenth Judicial District;
One District Judge for the Seventeenth Judicial District;
One District Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial District;
One District Judge for the Nineteenth Judicial District;
One District Judge for the Twentieth Judicial District;
One County Judge for the County of Alpine;
One County Judge for the County of Lassen;
One County Judge for the County of Los Angeles;
One County Judge for the County of Mono;
One County Judge for the County of Plumas;
One County Judge for the County of Solano;
One County Judge for the County of Tulare;
One County Judge for the County of Ventura.

"And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, this first day of September, A.D 1873.

NEWTON BOOTH, Governor.

Attest: DRURY MELONE, Secretary of State.

Supervisors' Proclamation.

IN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, September 23d, 1873.

In Matter of Election Proclamation.

An Election Proclamation issued by the Governor of the State of California, providing for a Judicial Election to be held in this County on the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1873, having been received by this Board:

It is therefore ordered that a copy of the same, together with a copy of Title IV, Part I. of the Penal Code be published in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a paper printed and published in this county, and that a copy be posted at each of the polling places in the county at least ten days before the election.

Notice is also given that in pursuance of the Statutes in such case made and provided, there will be elected in this county at the same time and at the same places of holding the above election, two Justices of the Peace for each Judicial Township in this County.

POLLING PLACES AND ELECTION OFFICERS IN YOLO COUNTY.

It is hereby ordered that the following be and are hereby appointed Polling Places and Election Officers in the several precincts of this county, the persons appointed to serve as such during the ensuing two years:

East Grafton—Polling place, Union Hotel; Inspector, A. C. Turner; Judges, John A. Black, Carey Barney.

West Grafton—Polling place, Theodore Weyand's House; Inspector, Milton Dale; Judges, James Root, E. G. Berger.

North Grafton—Polling place, Antelope Post Office; Inspector, George W. Lewis; Judges, W. J. Clarke, E. W. Dunnigan.

Cacheville—Polling place, Town of Cacheville; Inspector, John Pace; Judges, C. Nelson, J. A. Hutton.

Fremont—Polling place, House of the late Charles H. Grey; Inspector, Jackson Wilcoxon; Judges, A. G. McCormick, T. J. Hall.

Washington—Polling place, brick house of W. W. Hodgdon; Inspector, E. B. Carpenter; Judges, John W. Huy, John Hougland.

Merritt—Polling place, School House; Inspector, R. F. Hester; Judges, H. S. Ivey, J. B. Green.

South Putah—Polling Place, Wm. McClure's House; Inspector, L. C. Drummond; Judges, Jno. McClure, G. L. Luddington.

North Putah—Polling place, Office of James Oneal; Inspector, E. W. Brown; Judges, Wm. H. Marden, Wm Brown.

Woodland—Polling place, Judge Minis' Office; Inspector, E. Bynum; Judges J. L. Simpson, George D. Fiske.

East Cottonwood—Polling place, Haines' store; Inspector, L. D. Stephens; Judges, J. S. Tutt, D. B. Hurlburt.

West Cottonwood—Polling place, Joel Wood's store; Inspector, P. G. Everett; Judges, John A. Lang, Joel Woods.

Buckeye—Polling place, Harling & Welch's Store; Inspector, F. G. Russell; Judges, L. Moody, G. M. Dameron.

Fairview—Polling place, Lafkey's blacksmith shop; Inspector, Theo. Fishback; Judges, J. B. Dugan, L. L. Goddard.

Attest: A true copy.

D. SCHINDLDR, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODES RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisons of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such act or omission is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 42. Every person who willfully causes, procures or allows himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both. In all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the Court must order such registration to be canceled. [Stats. 1866, p. 299, Sec. 34.]

Sec. 43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at any election, refuses to be sworn, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 5.]

Sec. 44 Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who willfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1868, p. 652, Sec. 15.]

Sec. 45. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony. [Stats. 1855, p. 296, Sec. 1; 1858, p. 165, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 111, Sec. 101.]

Sec. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 8.]

Sec. 48. Every officer or Clerk of Election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years. [Stats. 1858, p. 165, Sec. 2.]

Sec. 49. Every Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such Inspector, Judge, or Clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine, not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. [Stats. 1863, p. 398, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or willfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [Stats. 1863, p. 339, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 50. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 51. Every person who wilfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either of such offenses, does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person or any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 110, Sec. 98.]

Sec. 54. Every person who with intent to promote the election of himself, or any other person either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures, or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and of circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 55. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 57. (§§84, 85, 86.) Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

Sec. 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, wilfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 61. Every person who wilfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk. se26

Piano for Sale.

The undersigned has a first-class seven octave pianoforte, Wm. Bourne, maker, Boston, which he desires to sell immediately for cash at a low price.

Inquire of L. MACHEFERT,
se26-tf Jeweler, etc., Woodland, Cal.

T. F. EATON,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Will attend to collecting notes, accounts, etc., in Woodland and throughout Yolo County at reasonable rates. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and ample security given if desired. Office at City Livery Stable, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland, Cal. se26-3m

WANTED

Fifty Teams, with Drivers

To work on Canal in Capay Valley. Wages liberal; board for men and feed for teams furnished.

Apply to A. H. ROSE or to A. BROKAW, on the Works. se26-tf

A CARD.

MR. GEO. D. FISKE: Dear Sir:—We have this day received at your hands the full amount of our claim in cash from the *North British and Mercantile Insurance Company*. Our store was burned only five days ago, and our loss has been promptly adjusted, and the matter arranged satisfactorily without trouble or delay to us. Please accept our sincere thanks for same, and be assured we shall never miss an opportunity to show our appreciation substantially by recommending insurers to patronise the North British.

Yours truly,
WOHLFROM & MEYER,
Spring Valley Township, Colusa Co.,
September 20th, 1873. se26-4w

Horses for Sale at Auction.

The undersigned will sell at auction, at his ranch, Two and a-half miles north of Cacheville, on

Saturday, October 11th,

AT 10 A.M.,

12 HEAD OF HORSES!

Among them the celebrated "Kate Sportsman," one of the finest four-year-old Mares in the State, and which took the premium last year at the State Fair as the best three-year old Mare of all work, and the second pitcher in the sweepstakes at the Fair this year; four fine "Black Buck" horses, a span of them brown fillies, one black, one bay, a four-year old horse, a three-year-old bay filly, and five yearlings sired by old "Dan Lummox."

Terms—Ten months' credit will be given on notes with approved security bearing 1¼ per cent. per month interest.

Sept. 25th, 1873. JOHN H. JACKSON.

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

The People of the State of California send greeting to H. S. WINEMAN, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of W. D. WRISTEN in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service on you of this Writ exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the Twelfth day of September, A D. 1872, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of five hundred dollars principal, with interest at 1¼ per cent. per month to date of judgment

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to answer the Complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take judgment by default, and apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

In testimony whereof, I, D. SCHINDLER, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this Twelfth day of September, A.D. 1873.

[SEAL] D. SCHNDLER, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. se26-2w

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil
At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In Board of Supervisors, Yolo County, Sept. 23d, 1873. In matter of Special Election for Supervisor of Third Supervisor's District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL ELECTION will be held in the

Third Supervisor's District,

For the purpose of Electing a Supervisor for said District, on the

Fourth day of October, A.D. 1873.

It is also ordered that a copy of the above order be published in "The Yolo Democrat" and "Yolo Mail," and that a copy be posted at each of the Polling places in said District at least ten days before the Election.

POLLING PLACES AND ELECTION OFFICERS IN THIRD DISTRICT.

East Grafton—Union Hotel. Inspector, A. C. Turner; Judges, J. A. Black, Carey Barney.

West Grafton—Weyand's House. Inspector, Milton Dale; Judges, James Root, E. G. Burger.

North Grafton—Antelope Post Office. Inspector, George W. Lewis; Judges, W. J. Clarke, E. W. Dunnigan.

Fremont—House of the late Charles H. Gray. Inspector, J. Wilcoxson; Judges, A. G. McCormack, T. J. Hall.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODES RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such act or omission is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 42. Every person who willfully causes, procures or allows himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both. In all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the Court must order such registration to be canceled. [Stats. 1866, p. 299, Sec. 34.]

Sec. 43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at any election, refuses to be sworn, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec 5.

Sec. 44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who willfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1868. p. 652, Sec. 15.]

Sec. 45. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony. [Stats. 1855, p. 296, Sec. 1; 1858, p. 165, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Stats. 1850, p. 111, Sec. 101.

Sec. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 8.]

Sec. 48. Every officer or Clerk of Election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years. [Stats 1858, p. 165, Sec. 2.]

Sec. 49. Every Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens, or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such Inspector, Judge, or Clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine, not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. [Stats. 1863, p. 398, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or willfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [Stats. 1863, p. 339, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 51. Every person who wilfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. [Stats 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either of such offenses, does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

Sec. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person or any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 110, Sec. 98.]

Sec. 54. Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself, or any other person, either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures, or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 55. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 57. (§§ 84, 85, 86.) Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

Sec. 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 61. Every person who willfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk.
September 23, 1873. se26

HOWE.

The only Sewing Machine Agency in this County.

The Howe Machine as now made is the

Simplest, Most Powerful and Most Durable

Machine made. It will sew with PERFECT EASE, everything, from sole leather to the finest lace—making a beautiful stitch. Any-one can try them thoroughly before buying.

We will take any other Machine in trade, sell by installments of $10 per month, and offer great inducements for CASH bargains. We guarantee our machine to run with as much ease as any other.

MACHINES OF ALL KINDS CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Machine Sewing Done to Order.

JOHNSON & PEDLER, Agents,

—AT—

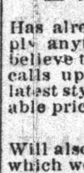
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE, Woodland.

N.B.—We are also agents for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS, and the WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine. se19-3m

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER



having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLIARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. se12 3m

SOMETHING NEW!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE, Woodland, Yolo County.

ADOLPH KIERSKI,

After sixteen years' experience in the Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods business, takes this method of informing the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened an establishment at the above named place, where can be found a full assortment of

CANDIES, of all descriptions,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
BOOKS,

Both Blank, Miscellaneous, Standard and Light Literature,

Toys and Fancy Goods,
—AND—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

☞ Notice to Parents:

SCHOOL BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS,

Such as are used in the Colleges and Public Schools, to be had at the

Lowest San Francisco Prices.

Please Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.
jy4-3m

NEW BARBER SHOP!

WOODLAND THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL!

The undersigned, after an absence of several months, has returned to Woodland and opened a Barber shop in the new building immediately

In Front of the College,

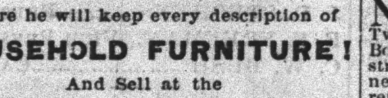
MAIN STREET,

Where he invites his his old friends and the public to call upon him.

I thoroughly understand the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, and respectfully invite a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity.

jy25-3m THEODORE SCHUMACKER.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!



The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se5-3m

Wm. H. Winne,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

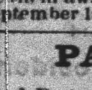
Would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter work, either by contract or by the day.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO JOBBING.

No objection to bid on Country Work.

☞ Shop at R. H. Newton & Co's Lumber Yard. aug28-3m

TAKEN UP.



About the middle of July there came to my place, about three miles south of Knight's Landing, on the railroad, three roan-colored horses, as follows: A red-roan three-year old with star in the forehead, and H on left shoulder; a flea-bitten roan with ball-face and H on left shoulder; and an old roan mare with white face and a bell on, branded E on right-hip. The owner is requested to come forward, pay damages and take them away. C. DINWIDDIE.

September 1st, 1873. se5-1m

PASTURAGE.

Good Pasturage can be had for gentle stock at Shearer's. Inquire at the Depot. je13-tf

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

WM. DRESBACH, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. F. W. HOUX, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to F. W. HOUX and S. N. MERRING, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said F. W. Houx, on the Tenth day of April, A.D. 1871, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note of $300 with interest thereon from April 10th, 1871, at 1½ to date of payment; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said Note, and also to obtain judgment for the sum of $115.80 due for goods, wares and merchandise furnished Defendant, F. W. Houx, and for Counsel Fees and Costs, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said F. W. Houx for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[SEAL] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.
J. C. BALL, Att'y for Plaintiffs. se19-2m

Probate Notice.

Estate of Wm. K. Warner, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California:

It appearing to the Court and the Judge thereof by the Petition this day presented and filed by John Burk and Phœbe R. Warner, the Administrators of the estate of WM. K. WARNER, deceased, praying for an order to sell real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or a portion of the real estate to pay the allowance to the family, the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration;

It is therefore ordered by the Court and the Judge thereof, that all persons interested in the said estate, appear before the said Probate Court on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1873, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court in the Town of Woodland, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said County of Yolo.

August 28th, 1873. J. A. HUTTON,
Attest: A true copy. Probate Judge.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. au29-5t

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN Execution issued out of the Justice's Court of Grafton Township, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Tenth day of September, 1873, in a certain action wherein J. W. WALDO is Plaintiff against C. W. GRUBB, Defendant, duly attested on the Tenth day of September, 1873, I have levied upon the following described property, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of said C. W. Grubb in and to a certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Yolo, State of California, commencing at the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 29, T. 11 N, R. 2 E., running thence South Ten (10) rods; thence East 16 rods; thence North 10 rods; thence West 16 rods to place of beginning, containing 1 acre together with the improvements thereon.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the FOURTH day of OCTOBER, 1873, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, I will in obedience to said Writ of Execution, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Woodland, September 11th, 1873.
se12-3t J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

District Court Summons.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Woodland, to sell certain real estate.

State of California, County of Yolo. In the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District.

The People of the State of California to all persons interested in Lot No. 6, Block No. 4, in the Town of Woodland:

You are hereby summoned to appear before the said Court, at the Court Room thereof, within ten days from the service of this Writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, then in twenty days: but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, to show cause why a decree should not be made, authorizing the Trustees of said Church to sell the said property to JOSHUA SOVEREIGN for the sum of Three hundred dollars.

In testimony whereof I, D. Schindler, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court at my office in Woodland this 18th day of September, A.D. 1873.

se19-3t D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

Application to Become Sole Trader.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JETTA KAUFMAN, wife of Gabriel Kauffman, will at the October Term of the County Court, in and for the County of Yolo, State of California, on the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, A.D 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard, at the Court Room of said Court in Woodland, apply to said Court for a judgment thereof making and constituting her a SOLE TRADER for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandise business in said Yolo County and elsewhere in the State of California.

Woodland, Sept. 25th, 1873.
JETTA KAUFMAN.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. se26-4w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Jonathan Phillips, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN PHILLIPS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at her residence, four miles west of Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

Woodland, September 18th, 1873.
HANNAH E. PHILLIPS,
se19-4w Administratrix of said Estate.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals will be received until Two o'clock P.M., October 6th, 1873, by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo Co., for the construction of a Bridge across the Slough at or near Lone Tree. For Plans and Specifications reference is made to Supervisor Swingle. Bond double the amount of the contract price to accompany bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Contract price payable in Warrants drawn on the General Fund.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
se19-td By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

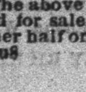
Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, during the next thirty days for doing seventeen hundred and twenty (1720) yards of earth-work in the construction of a Wing-dam at Washington, Yolo County. Sufficient bonds to accompany all bids. Work to be paid for in Warrants on the General Fund of the County.

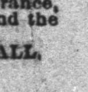
For particulars apply to R. MEGOWAN, at Washington.

se12-5t D. SCHINDLER, Clerk of Board.

Town Property for Sale.



A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE of nine rooms, well finished, with lot on Fourth street 100 feet front, well improved, with a good Barn, Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, etc.



ALSO, TWO OTHER LOTS,

With a House and Barn on each—and each 100 feet front, all facing East.

The above property is all under insurance, and for sale very low, for half cash and the other half on time at low interest.

au8 J. H. HALL.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Sept. 26th, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
WM. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

DRUIDICAL.—Grand Representative I. Hafky of this place arrived home on Friday last from St. Louis, where he went to represent the Order of Druids of this State and also as Special Deputy Noble Arch for Germany, where he has during the past year instituted the Order very successfully. A copy of the St Louis *Daily Globe* of Sept 12th contains three columns giving an account of the grand procession, addresses, toasts, etc. It says: there were upwards of 1200 Druids on foot and nearly 100 in carriages." "As an order the Druids have been but little known heretofore to the general public, but yesterday's display cannot fail to demonstrate that they are an organization of great strength and respectability. Their procession was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in our city and elicited general commendation from all spectators." This will be welcome news to members of the order in this State.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court met on Monday last and has transacted considerable business as follows:

Higgins vs. Peek—Case settled and dismissed.

Creason vs. Rahm—Same result.

Wright vs. Snowball—Motion to retax costs sustained.

Simmons vs. Wright—Continued for the term on application of defendant.

Powell vs. Wright—Same order.

Curtiss vs. Slade—By consent continued till Saturday.

Chesley et al vs. Dinwiddie—Case Partially tried, and motion by plantiff to amend sustained. Cause continued.

IRRIGATION—The canal now being contructed in Capay Valley will be a splendid thing for the residents of that beautiful part of Yolo County, as it will supply plenty of water for purposes of irrigation—all that seems to be required to make the now arid ground yield an abundant return to the husbandman. Clear Lake being the scource of supply, there is no danger of failure at any time of the year.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Capt. A. D. Wood, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and Rev. Jebez Walker, late of Scotland, will lecture on the subject of Temperance at Templar's Hall, on Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1st, at 7½ o'clock. All interested in the cause of Temperance are cordially invited to be present.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM.—S. A. Davis has entered into copartnership with L. B. Ruggles in the lumber business in this place. They will push the business in all its branches. All who do business with this firm can rely upon fair dealing and prompt attention.

SKATES AND "RIGHT" FOR SALE.—Mr. H. Stegall offers for sale forty-two pairs of the celebrated Plympton parlor skates, together with the patent right for Yolo County. A splendid chance for an enterprising man to make money.

DELEGATES.—At the County Convention of the Taxpayers, held at the Court House on Wednesday evening, R. P. Davidson, Judge Johnson and Col. Harper were elected delegates to the State Convention at Sacramento yesterday.

NEW FALL STOCK.—Read the new advertisement of Nicklesburg Bros. They have received a large and varied stock of general merchandise to which they invite the attention of the goods buying public, both ladies and gentlemen.

TO BE CLOSED.—We are requested to state that the Jews of Woodland will close their buisness houses on Tuesday evening Sept. 30th at 4 P. M., and re-open on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1st, on account of holliday.

COLLECTING AGENT.—T. F. Eaton publishes a card in this issue that he has commenced business as a general collecting agent. Any business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

RETURNED.—After a lengthy tour in the mountains, J. M. Wood, blind violinist, has returned to Woodland and is again ready to make engagements with any desiring his services.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—Anyone desiring to purchase a first-class seven-octave pianoforte can find an opportunity by enquiring of L. Machefert, who publishes a card to that effect.

HORSES AT AUCTION.—By advertisement it will be seen that Mr. J. H. Jackson, near Cacheville, will sell a lot of very fine horses at auction on Saturday the 11th of Oct.

GERMAN PREACHING.—Rev. Mathias Goethe will preach in German at the Methodist Church, Woodland, on Sunday, October 5th, at 5 P. M.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE.—The roll of Hesperian College shows over one hundred pupils in attendance.

"BOOTH'S MASTER."—Under this heading we find the following in the San Francisco *Examiner* of September 24th:

We publish upon our first page to-day a remarkable article, taken from the editorial columns of the *Alta California*. If the statements contained in this article be true, Governor Booth's character as an independent man and public officer is very seriously compromised. We have no disposition to do the slightest injustice either to His Excellency or to his friend Mr. Paul Morrill of the Sacramento *Union*, and it is therefore due to the latter to say that his paper has denied the truth of the *Alta's* article; but, still, the charge is circumstantially made, and in spite of the denial of Mr. Morrill, the statement finds very general acceptance. The dictatorial tone in which the *Union* has made the fight for Mr. Booth; its want of fairness, candor, and even ability in the discussion incident to the canvass; its fil-temper and brutality in alluding to those who have dared to differ with it in opinion on any question connected with Mr. Booth's candidacy, have prepared the public mind to believe that His Excellency was entirely subservient to the will of its owners; and if Mr. Paul Morrill was not guilty of the conduct attributed to him by the *Alta*, he has certainly shown himself, through his paper, quite capable of such a course. The attitude of our Sacramento contemporary since the election has been such as to alienate from sympathy with Mr. Booth many of his warmest friends and admirers. For this alienation he has himself principally to blame, since he has left himself open to the charge of being not the servant of the people but the serf of Paul Morrill and James Anthony.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER is fully equal to its usual excellence, including entertaining stories, fashions and household and other matters. The extraordinary offer Demorest is making to his subscribers, of the popular oil chromos "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Captive Child," "Home Sweet Home," all three by Jerome Thompson, and "After the Storm," by De Hass, as a premium to each yearly Subscriber, at $3 each, is truly wonderful. See the October number for full particulars in regard to these splendid prizes, or address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW FALL GOODS.—Nickelsburg Bros. have received large supplies of Fall goods already, to which they invite the attention of the public. In dry goods and clothing, particularly, their stock is very full and complete, besides a general line of merchandise such as they usually keep. Give them a call if you want cheap goods.

DOG LOST.—Some time since a black-and-tan male fox-hound strayed away from home and I am anxious to recover him. He answers to the name of "Sounder." $20 gold coin will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery, and no questions.

H. U. OGBURN.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, with all its useful interest and piquancy of material for the young folks, is now ready for October. YOUNG AMERICA for 1874 is to be furnished at $1, with a valuable premium to each subscriber. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Messrs. Church & Jones, of Sacramento, take pleasure in announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Woodland and vicinity that they will resume their dancing classes in Central Hall on Monday October 6th.

VOLUME FIFTEEN.—The *Amador Dispatch* has commenced its fifteenth volume under very favorable circumstances. The *Dispatch* is one of the Old Guard, is ably conducted and deserves success.

AUCTION.—Reuben Fitz will sell at auction, on Saturday, Oct. 4th, at his ranch 11 miles southwest from Woodland, horses, cattle, hogs, farming tools, etc., etc.

AT HIS POST.—The "Richard" of the *Mail* "is himself again," having been released from confinement. He has resumed his editorial duties.

MEN AND TEAMS WANTED.—See the advertisement in our columns for fifty teams with drivers to work on the Capay Valley Canal.

SUPERVISORS.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday next, Sept. 29th.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.—This number is especially attractive on account of its many heavy articles. Among these heavy articles we may enumerate "The Late Chief Justice Chase," by Hon. Justice Field; "The English as a Universal Language;" "Aboriginal Shell-money;" and "Must, Can, and should Money be Taxed." These are all very valuable papers, and throw much light on the subjects treated. The article on "Prison Life in China," reveals a heart-rending condition of affairs in the Celestial Kingdom. In "Seeking the Golden Fleece," Dr. Stillman gives a very graphic description of the flood of 1850, at Sacramento, Cal., a most trying period in the early history of this coast. This issue certainly abounds in valuable information, interspersed with a number of stories and poems. A number of excellent reviews grace the Current Literature department; and we notice that a Musical Department has been added, giving quite an extended article on vocal and instrumental music issued in San Francisco. John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, 409 Washington Street, San Francisco, at $4 per annum.

SOLD AGAIN.—The proprietor of the *Mail* says he has sold the office to a party from Ohio. May be so, but we doubt it.

ANOTHER BUSINESS HOUSE CLOSING OUT.—Messrs. Read & Welch, proprietors of the oldest clothing house in this place, have come to the determination to sell off their entire stock of clothing, furnishing goods, etc., at cost prices for cash, to close up the business. Here is a splendid chance to get cheap and good clothing. Parties having open accounts are requested to call and settle immediately. On all bills not settled by the 1st of Sept. will be added 1½ per cent. per month interest.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." It can be given to the infant for the Colic and to the adult for Rheumatism. It contains no deleterious drug, and may be used for various ailments of mankind. Mothers will find the "Pain Killer" invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident.

BASE BALL is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

WE WOULD not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. "Parson's Purgative Pills" are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. ☞ *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

THAT FAVORITE HOME REMEDY,

PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide-spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over thirty years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts Burns, etc., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up. sel9-1m

NEW STORE.

New Goods and New Prices!

J. I. EATON,

(FORMERLY OF EATON & BRO.,)

Has just received and opened in the new building opposite the Masonic Hall, a new stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,

Which we offer for sale

For Cash, or in Thirty Days,

At prices to suit the times. I do my own work, and have no rent to pay, consequently can sell at low figures.

Goods Delivered in Any Part of the City.

☞ Store in the Grove, opposite the Masonic Building.

Woodland, July 18th, 1873. jy18-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

jy18-3m. THOMAS McCANNA.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,



All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. jy11-6m

S. P. STINAFF. E. S. STINAFF. S. P. HOLCOMB.



S. P. Stinaff & Co.,

(Successors to Gray & Wood)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Are fully supplied with the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements, which we sell at San Francisco prices.

We also call attention to our

Iron and Wood-Workers' Tools

And stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc., etc., etc.

CASTINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

In Every Style,

Cordage, Blasting Powder, Fuse,

And all kinds of Ammunition.

Wood and Willow-ware,

In great variety.

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,

ETC., ETC.

The Attention of Farmers,

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to our stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

S. P. STINAFF & CO.

Woodland, August 21st, 1873. au22-3m

YOLO COUNTY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

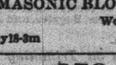
OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS T MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

au22

Announcement to the Public!





A. J. WELLS, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MR. SOVEREIGN has been for several years past in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland, while MR. WELLS is a good mechanic recently from the East.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

Woodland, May 1st, 1873. au8-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.

[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN



FURNITURE!



BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

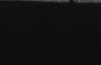
Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

au15-3m

POULTRY AND EGGS!



The undersigned is prepared to buy all kinds of Poultry and Fresh Eggs, for which he will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH.

Office—In A. Griggs' Grocery Store,

MASONIC BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

jy18-3m JOHN J. FRIGGENS.

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,

au16-tf Masonic Block.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of GLASS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street, le19-tf WOODLAND.

THE STATE INVESTMENT

—AND—

INSURANCE COMPANY!

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, - $300,000.

Principal Office, 409 *California Street*, SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICERS:

PETER DONAHUE, *President*,
CHARLES H. CUSHING, *Secretary*,
A. J. BRYANT, *Vice-President*,
THOS. N. CAZNEAU, *Marine Director*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H H Haight, A J Bryant, C D O'Sullivan, John H Saunders, John Middleton, A H Rutherd, H W Searle, John Rosenfeld, Peter Donahue, E W Corbett, Geo O McMullin, John J Marks, Frank M Pixley, E Burke, J W Nye, Hugh Whittell, Alexander Austin, Thos. Cazneau, W A Piper, M Mayblum, Richard Ivers, Thos J Owens, P H Russell, *Sacramento*, Jno G Downey, F P F Temple, *Los Angeles*.

The State Investment Co. has no connection with Insurance Combinations; its business is transacted at the lowest paying rates of premium; each hazard is judged of by its own merits, and treated without reference to arbitrary rules or vexatious regulations.

BYNUM & THOMAS,

AGENTS WOODLAND AND YOLO CO.,

OFFICE: ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK.

MAIN ST., WOODLAND. au1-3m

Great Reduction

IN PRICES AT THE

WHITE HOUSE.

We will sell for the next

SIXTY DAYS

Our Entire Stock of

SPRING GOODS!

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!

Consisting of

Japanese Poplins, Spring Poplins, Cheviots, Lawns and Percales.

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING!

And other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Give us a call and satisfy yourself that the White House is the cheapest store in Yolo County.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Je26-3m One door East of Porter & Co.

FALL STYLES FOR 1873.

GENTS' SILK AND BUSINESS

HATS

Were Introduced August 30th,

AT D. H. QUINN'S,

HATTER & FURRIER,

87 J. STREET.

Ladies' Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

THE LATEST SHAPES.

se12-3m

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ, Guitar and VOCAL MUSIC!

TERMS:—$30.00 PER MONTH.

Pianos and Organs Tuned, Packed for shipment, Unpacked and Set-up. Pupils instructed at their residence.

For particulars please leave orders at Mr. J. L. SIMPSON'S Drug and Bookstore, or address per post,

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
Music Teacher,
au29-3m Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

ART NOTICE.

FOR THE VERY SUPERIOR RETOUCHED

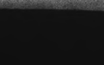
Rembrandt Photographs,

OR ANY OTHER BRANCH OF THE ART,

From the smallest picture to life-size, copied and enlarged equal to any gallery in the world, by R. ROGERS & CO.,

At Mr. Rue's Old Gallery,
OVER PORTER & CO'S STORE,
au22-3m Woodland.

SHEEP FOR SALE.



1,750 SHEEP—Graded Spanish Merinos—1,250 Ewes, the balance Wethers; will be sold altogether or in lots to suit. Inquire of the undersigned, 10 miles southwest of Woodland, and 1½ miles west of Plainfield.

au29-1m* J. T. McFUNKEN.

PAINTS AND OILS,

For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER.

Orders received for all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for

Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!

—AND—

NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

☞ MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, is always on hand to attend to his old friends and patrons.

WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. au1-3m

W. S. HUSTON. | E. M. HUSTON. | E. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

YOLO COUNTY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

au15-tf

Don't Read This!

If you do you will be sure to go to the store

—OF—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

—AND—

Spend Your Last Dollar

In buying those

CHEAP GOODS

We are selling so rapidly

To Satisfy Our Creditors.

We must raise

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN NINETY DAYS!

And in order to do it we will Sell Our Goods

—AT—

LESS THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gros Grain Silks,
Japanese Silks,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lawns,
Crape Pique,
Plain Pique,
JAPANESE POPLINS

—AND—

CHINESE GRASS CLOTH!

A Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

OUR CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Departments contain the Most Fashionable and Complete Assortment in town.

A Full Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

ETC., ETC.

☞ All persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

au22-3m JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

Dr. Brenan.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,

Physician, Surgeon,

AND LECTURER, late of Philadelphia, the fountain head of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in traveling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in the city of San Francisco, at

127 Montgomery Street,

Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the causes of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity, who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen separately.

Office, 127 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel Entrance. Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5; in the evening, 6 to 8.

Correspondence will be promptly answered, and a list of printed questions, forwarded to patients in any part of the United States, and by the answers DR. BRENAN can tell the disease almost as readily as by seeing the patient. Consultations at the office free. Post Office Box 291. se12-3m3p

COLEMAN'S EUCALYPTUS

Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus, is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and is acknowledged by grateful thousands to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as it seems to have a direct affinity for these organs and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.

It is also an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the mucous and serous membranes such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, ETC.

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearny st., San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the hopeful results of the use of the usual quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.

Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.

For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.

my2-1y15

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. se4-1y

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Sept. 26th, 1873.

Sow Early and Well.

In another article we have shown the prospect good that the wheat crop of 1874 will bear a good price and that our farmers are warranted in making some extra exertions to put in a large breadth of land and produce a large crop. We would not have them forget, however, that the amount of crop produced does not always nor even generally depend so much on the breadth of land sown as upon the time of sowing, and the condition of the ground when sown. The past season, and we may say, all the past seasons in which wheat has been grown in California, have shown that 100 acres of land summer followed and sown in good condition early, will produce more grain than 200 acres winter plowed and sown late in the season. While therefore, we advise farmers to sow with a strong hope of good prices, and tell them the prospects warrant such hope, we would impress upon them the importance of doing well, and in good season, all they do. Put in all the land you have under summer fallow early, then go immediately at the land which you think will make the best crop without summer fallowing and put it in the very best order possible and sow it, but do not follow up this latter mode of sowing too late in the season. If possible get all your wheat in by the first of January, but do not by any means continue sowing later than February 1st. Of course something depends on the season as to how late it will do to sow, but we cannot foresee the season, and it is better not to take too many chances upon it. As soon as all the ground you intend to plant this season is planted, let the work commence on the summer fallow for the coming year. Let this year be the beginning for a new era in cropping for the State. Let summer fallowing hereafter be the rule and not the exception, then will good crops just as surely be the rule and poor crops the exception. We have always advocated early sowing and believe that Nature as well as experience, fully sustains us in taking this position. When first we came to the State, we observed the crop of wild oats was uniformly good on all the vast dry plains of the country. The straw grew to an enormous size and height; the season seemed to have but little effect on their growth. We believed then, and we believe now, that the secret of this uniform growth is attributable in a good degree to the fact that the wild oats seed was deposited in the ground at the time nature, by her laws of production had established as the proper time of sowing small grain in this country. This time we know to be in the fall, so early that the new growing grain can receive the benefit of all the rain. Grain sown at this time makes a good growth in the fall; the roots get a good start and penetrate the soil to some depth, and as the warm weather of the following spring opens the grain comes forward early and matures before the drought can effect it. The same result will follow grain sown artificially at the same time of the year. It is true that grain sown on cultivated land so early in the season sometimes grows too rankly, and runs too much to straw. This risk, however, is but slight compared to the risk consequent on late sowing. And while we have no remedy for the risk of the drought except by irrigation, for which but few are prepared, we have an easy remedy always at hand for grain threatening to grow to rank. We feed it off or cut it down. By all means then let the farmer this year sow his grain early in the season and sow it well.—*Sacramento Record.*

The Mammoth Religion of the World.

The tourist, roaming over the sunny lands of the East, cannot but gaze with admiring wonder on the gorgeous temple edifices that everywhere meet the eye. Even amid the superlative richness of tropical scenery they stand conspicuous, their slender, gilded spires towering upward, often hundreds of feet, till they seemed lost in the blue ether; their tinted tiles of green and gold reflecting as by a prism all the colors of the rainbow, and their myriads of tiny, tinkling bells, pendent from every turret and gable of the vaulted roof, breathing out sweet music at each touch of the passing breeze. Nowhere else, not even on their own magnificent palaces of the gorgeous abodes of their kings, do Orientals so lavish time and money, taste and skill, as on the temples of their gods. Amid the wealth of luxuriance the Divine Creator has scattered so plenteously around, these seem in perfect accord—monuments of a devotion and self-sacrifice that challenge our admiration, even while awakening pity for a zeal so sadly misplaced. Never were devotees of any creed or faith so fast bound in its thraldom as are these disciples of Buddh or Guadama; while this mammoth religion numbers as its votaries more than 550,000,000 of human beings, or nearly half the population of our globe! For some 2,500 years it has been the established religion of Burmah, Siam, Laos, Pegu, Cambodia, Thibet, Japan, Tartary, Ceylon, the Loo-Choo and many neighboring islands, besides about two-thirds of China and a large portion of Siberia; and at the present day no inconsiderable number of the simple peasantry of Swedish Lapland are found among its firm adherents.

Buddhism, in its pure form, undoubtedly had its origin in Hindostan, where its founder was born; and thence, by the almost superhuman efforts of its priests and devotees, it was scattered far and wide all through Eastern, Middle and Southern Asia. When Mohammedanism was first introduced into Java, the people were all Buddhists; and they clung to their established religion with a tenacity that even the fire and sword of the false prophet were in many cases incapable of subduing. In Hindostan, within a few centuries after the death of Gaudama, we find the Brahmins fiercely persecuting the Buddhists, and ultimately expelling them from the country; yet to this day, despite the deadly malignity of the Brahmins, the persistent warfare waged against Buddhism by Mohammed, and the combined prayers and efforts of all Christendom, no decisive victory has been achieved over this mighty host. Some thousands have been converted to Christianity, but the loss is made good by births from year to year; though it is true that as western civilization progresses, the higher class, and in many cases even the priests themselves are losing their hold on the doctrines of Buddhism, and modifying their temple worship by some admixture of accidental if not Christian observances.—*September Galaxy.*

Out of 270 men estimated to be in the Ominees diggings there is not an idle man to be seen. Those who have not claims of their own—and which pay from $6 to $10, and as high as $25 a day to the hand—find work at a remuneration of $6 a day. Even Indians receive as high as $4 a day per man.

30 YEARS AGO

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Was first known in America. Its merits are well known. It has the oldest and best record of any liniment in the world. From the millions upon millions of bottles sold no complaint has ever reached us, and as a healing and

PAIN-SUBDUING LINIMENT,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is recommended with unbounded assurance in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Hard Swellings, Stiff Joints, Stiffness of the Joints, Frozen Feet, Ears, &c., &c., among all persons, and for Sprains, Founders, Ring-bone, Poll-evil, Scratches, Wind-galls, Hoof-ale, Spavins, Spring-halt, Saddle, Collar and Harness Galls; also diseases of the Eye and Ear in

Horses, Mules or Cattle.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

WILL ALSO

Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt-rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Bone and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS.

☞ Remember, this Liniment did not spring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEW-BORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. But we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

If the Liniment is not as recommended, the

Money will be Refunded.

Do not be imposed upon by using any other Liniment claiming the same properties or results. They are a cheat and a fraud. Be sure and get nothing but

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

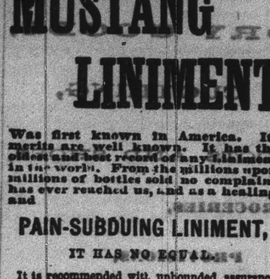
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STORES AT

25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle.

NOTICE SIZE OF BOTTLE, STYLE, &c.

LYON MFG. CO.

HAGAN'S



Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Scorbutic Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 6 Great Jones, New York.

my9-1y-chwy

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES,

(Successor to Ruggles & Hollingsworth)

DEALER IN

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes, Doors, Blinds, Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.,

Railroad St., West of the College,

WOODLAND.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

au22-3m

Lumber Dealers,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Pickets, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

se19-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO

jy11-3m

COOS BAY COAL AGENCY.

BERRYMAN & DOYLE,

Dealers in

CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COALS;

ALSO,

PIG IRON!

BULKHEAD—Between Pacific and Jackson St. Wharves, San Francisco.

no29-1y

Bynum & Strong,

WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

jy18-3m

A. G. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Brushes,

Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

jy25-3m Woodland.



au29-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,



Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se6-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS. A full supply of the various shades for sale at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT and SHOE

STORE!



The undersigned have just opened the store formerly occupied by M. S. HYMAN, with a fine and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER!

And Repairing Neatly Done at the Lowest San Francisco Prices.

☞ *CALL AND TRY THEM!* ☜

L. KAMINSKY & Co.,

au29-3m WOODLAND, YOLO CO.

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Cases added to our list.

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other styles.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt.

FLORENCE

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of Work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST! Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

No. 19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

L. MACHEFERT,

ap25m8 Local Agent.

WORTH AND BEAUTY.

Wood's Household Magazine

AND THE CHROMO

YO SEMITE!

Having control of the magnificent OIL CHROMO, YO SEMITE, we are able to offer a combination of literary and artistic work of genuine worth, and at prices unprecedented.

This fine copy of a piece of Nature's grandest work, is not presented in the usual limited style,—its dimensions, 14x20, making a picture of very desirable size, in itself

An Ornament to the Room

graced by its presence.

But few copies of this beautiful Chromo will be allowed to go to the retail stores, and those will be sold at their

Actual Retail Price, $6.00,

which if ordered in connection with our Magazine, both will be furnished for

$1.50.

As a Premium the picture may be obtained by sending us Two SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MAGAZINE AT $1.00 EACH, or by subscribing for the Magazine two years in advance, at $1.00 per annum.

Address,

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,

Newburgh, N. Y.

S. E. SHUTES, Publisher. se5

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. se6-3m

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.



ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

jy18-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

Carriage Painting!

CRABBE & BEMIS,

(SUCCESSORS TO STUART & ENGMAN,)

Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK, 1 DOOR

Over Beech, Sovereign & Co's Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

☞ All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. jc30-3m

F. M. HALL,

MAIN ST., NEXT THE BANK OF WOODLAND,



Manufacturer and Dealer

ALL KINDS OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,

PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Sheet Zinc, Tacks,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRITANNIA WARE,

Clothes Wringers, House Furnishing Hardware. Agent for the celebrated

Richmond Cooking Range,

Wooden Ware, Brushes, Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs, Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Churns of all kinds,

Apple Parers, Cabbage Cutters, Nails, Hinges and Screws, Mechanics' Tools,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Particular Attention Given to Laying

GAS AND WATER PIPES!

All kinds of Repairing in his Line Done with Neatness and Dispatch, and

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ *Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

au1-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every Kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

au29-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

EXTRA OFFER.

SECOND ANNUAL

DISTRIBUTION.

THE CHROMO "CUTE" ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND A SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $,730 PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO $41,000.

GIVEN AWAY

To Every Subscriber to that Popular Weekly,

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Chromos are delivered at once. The distribution will POSITIVELY take place on the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE.

OUR CHROMO "CUTE" is 16x20 inches in size, acknowledged to be the finest and handsomest picture ever given with any paper.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND is an eight page illustrated family and story weekly in its third volume, has now over SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and rapidly increasing, which insures the success of the present distribution. The Publishers of Our Fireside Friend have sent to its subscribers this year over SEVENTY THOUSAND copies of the chroma "Cute," and are shipping hundreds every day. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, which gives the subscribers FIFTY-TWO numbers of the best Family Weekly, the chromo "CUTE" finely framed, and a numbered CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to one share in the distribution of premiums for 1874. SUBSCRIBE now with the agent or send direct to the Publisher. SPECIMEN COPIES, particulars, etc., sent free.

AGENTS WANTED In every town, at home, or traveling. Large cash pay and liberal premiums for getting up clubs. The best outfit. Send at once for Terms and particulars. Address

je13-mh15 WATERS & CO., Pubs., Chicago.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. au15

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.



Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,



PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. jy12-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND.

jy12-3m

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET



TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

se19-3m

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.



The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. He is prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in my work.

Also, Sole Agent in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

E. HOERNLEIN.

☞ Office and Paint Shop adjoining Perry's Blacksmith Shop. First street, one door south of Odd Fellows' Block. au22-3m

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

jy25-3m

WM. PRICE, J. RENHAYON, J. LEWISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS



AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 14 K street, between Second and Third, jy18 SACRAMENTO. 6m

THE "SILVER TONGUE"

ORGANS

For Parlor, Church and School.



MANUFACTURED BY

E. P. Needham & Son.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Nos. 143, 145 and 147 East 23d St., N. Y.

Responsible parties applying for agencies in sections still unsupplied, will receive prompt attention and liberal inducements. Parties residing at a distance from our authorized agents, may order from our factory. Send for illustrated price list. jy11-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,



PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

CALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

au1-3m C. D. MORIN.

THE SALES OF LAST YEAR.

NEW TRIUMPHS!

The Statistics from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COM'Y

Sold, Last Year, over

45,000 MORE MACHINES

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And over one quarter of all machines sold during that year. Nine out of ten of said Singer Machines were for FAMILY use—proving the great popularity of the Singer in the household. Annexed are the sales of the different makers:

THE	SOLD
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY	219,758 Machines!
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. sold	174,088
Howe Machine Company (estimated)	145,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co'y	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Company	49,544
Weed Sewing Machine Company	4,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co'y	33,589
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	22,686
Florence Sewing Machine Company	15,702
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company	14,907
Bliss Sewing Machine Company	6,053
Keystone Sewing Machine Company	2,955
Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co'y	1,000

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

105 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco.

Thos. M. Prior, Agent, Woodland.

mh29-6m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

jy11-3m

BARR'S SALOON

(CRAPT HOTEL)

Is acknowledged to be the most handsomely fitted up establishment in Woodland.

A FINE DELANEY'S WIRE CUSHION

BILLIARD TABLE

Has been procured for the accommodation and enjoyment of guests.

THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Kept at this house. ☞ Come and see me.

au22-3m C. BARR, Proprietor.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873. NO. 45.

A Maiden's Soliloquy.

To love, nor dare to show it,
To hide it, lest he know it;
To love with love most lasting,
To starve with over-fasting;
To guard one's face still fearing
Its glance be too endearing;
To tune one's voice, in fear it
Sweets from my heart inherit;
To mask my every feature,
Be false to mine own nature,
And act a part abhorrent;
To check my passion's torrent,
Lest he, not yet my lover,
My worship should discover,
And, with no heart to prize me,
Should pity and despise me!

Rosy's Wedding Portion.

She stood at the gate, with her hat on the back of her neck and the morning sun streaming over her bare bright head, while she spoke with the young man who leaned across the rail and gazed at her out of a pair of earnest brown eyes. In one hand she held the broken rose and spout of an old watering-pot that she had just carelessly picked up, and neither she nor the father and mother who gazed at her from the little sweet-brier-draped veranda knew that she held in her hand the greater part of her wedding portion.

"Let him have my little clover blossom?" cried the father, angrily. "Not by a long shot! Have I been rearing her this twenty years to throw her over the fence at last?"

"But, father—"

"No, mother, that will do. Mr. Monteith may be a part of the solid earth, for all I know—you women seem to think so. But I'll send him flying higher than Gildroy's kite if he asks me for Rosy Mayne!"

"But, father—" the timid voice began again.

"There, that will do, mother, I say. See her down at the gate now." And the dutiful wife turned her head to look at the pretty maiden, tall and slender and well shaped, and with a face than whose wonderful colors, so pellucid, so rich, so changing, Aurora herself could have none fairer or brighter—a face whose brilliant hazel eyes accented all the colors with their clear lustre, and the fine and flying hair about which was of that marvelous tint which is neither chestnut nor red, but has something of the shadow of the first, something of the splendor of the last. "Look at her," said her father. "I can't believe a thing so fine as that is any of mine. She's you all over again when I courted you. And I'm sure she shall be none of his! Am I going to give that girl to a ragamuffin of an inventor to go and starve in a city lodging, do you think? Why, she has taken the prize for bread at every fair the country round; her cheese is the best; her butter is the best; her darning is the—'

"Then I'm sure, father, she's all the better prepared to marry a poor man."

"Well, she's not going to do it!" said the farmer, sharply. "The man that marries my Rosy is a man that I shall be satisfied knows how to take care of her. He shall be able to plow a straight furrow, to drain a field, to lay out a farm."

"But, father," persisted the audacious wife, "you know yourself that it's hard life, and there are other things just as good as farming; and if so he can—"

"There, there, there!" answered Mr. Mayne. "Not another word. There's an end of it. Don't talk to me, either, of what was done over to the Beach. George Rives would done it if he hadn't. I'm sorry I ever let him come here, idling away the summer in our best room, building cofferdams down in my brook, and making love to my girl; and to-morrow I'll send him packing! I'm going over to get George Rives to help me a spell, I guess anyhow—and may-be that'll put this folly out of her head. I don't know why you don't like George. I do. And he has more land than any two in the township."

"I'd rather she'd die an old maid!"

"Well, *I* hadn't. And now about that hanged old churn of yours—what is it you want? The hoop fixed on the bottom? Roll it out, then, and we'll see what can be done. It's a strange thing that in all these years none of you women that have been churning your heads and shoulders off can find any better way to bring the butter than this!"

"Oh, yes, father, I have made enough for Mr. Monteith's breakfast many a time, fresh, with a bowl and spoon. He told me how to do it himself—just whip the wind into it."

"Whip the nonsense into it!" said Mr. Mayne. "Great he knows about butter-making! Get us the hammer, Mrs. Mayne, and a shingle-nail or two. Strange a woman can't drive a nail without mashing her thumb!" And perhaps good Mrs. Mayne was not altogether displeased when, a minute or two afterward, she saw her liege lord sucking his index finger as if it were a piece of sugar-cane.

They were standing, as it was said, on the veranda that ran along the shady side of the house, where Mrs. Mayne and Rosy were wont to do their churning. It was here that, one fine morning, when the spring was opening and the lilacs were in bud, four or five months ago, a strong and pleasant face appeared through the lattice, and a stranger asked if Mrs. Mayne would take a summer boarder. The farmer was away on a jury; and Mrs. Mayne, looking at the stranger, and thinking of her empty room and of the added money, rolling her hands into her apron and rolling them out again, thinking she liked his face, thinking there was that half melancholy something in it that she had noticed in the dumb creatures, as of a soul struggling with its expression, finally decided in the affirmative; and the stranger had said his name was Rodney Monteith, and the minister knew him; and he had taken himself up stairs and into her front-room.

The minister did know him; he had paid his board regularly; she had grown fond of his still, grave ways; and when farmer Mayne came home he found his wife and daughter watching the new-comer build some contrivance for the model of an improved lifting lock down at the falls of the brook; and he grumbled the rest of the summer.

But Mrs. Mayne and Rosy had no thought of grumbling. To Mrs. Mayne her lodger was a superior being, who knew more than the minister; and to Rosy—he was a lover. The handsome, stately girl, who knew how to behave like a witch with all her stateliness, could have told the exact moment in which she took her place, with cogs and wheels and screws, in the phantasmagoria of his dreams, and she had at first a mischievous delight in making him feel her power.

She was aware, certainly, that there was a charming quality in his gentle and deferential manner which assumed that she knew every thing of which she was ignorant—was aware, too, that beside her ignorance he was learning's self; but he seemed to her so dreamy and far away, seemed to live in such a remote region from every day, that she said to herself she would as soon think of falling in love, in return, with one of the town paupers as with Rodney Monteith, and, indeed, there would be no great difference between the two if she did, she said, for he was no more fit to take care of himself than a child; and under that conviction she immediately took his well-worn wardrobe under her protection, piece by piece, and in his absence, till she had it in complete order, and he never any the wiser. But as Rosy darned and patched in that superior manner of which her father was so proud, and which had taken so many prizes at so many fairs, she could not but feel that she was at work on the garments of a gentleman, and there dawned upon her a sense of her supreme silliness in laughing at the absent-minded ways of a man who stood as much above her as the hills that lift their heads among the stars of God are above the plains.

But for all that she was a woman, and could not help coquetting with him a little. She had to put on her new print, and make herself ravishing with apple blossoms; and then when she had completed the work of enchantment, go to walk with George Rives along the banks of the brook, where he lay studying out the faults of his design, and appear to forget his existence in her interest concerning George Rives'. Sometimes, though, she would walk over the fields to church with Mr. Monteith himself of a Sunday, and she could remember for years, as if it were yesterday, how softly the distant bells sounded, and how sweet the wind came across the grass, as they walked side by side; and when she heard his voice in the hymn, a deep and powerful bass, she forgot dress and lovers, and every thing else, and her soul seemed lost in that rich sound, like a leaf floating on a stream.

"You are a complex little being, Rosy," he said, one day. "Sometimes you seem to me a spirit just ready to take flight, and presently I see that you are a part of the earth itself."

"What did you think I was?" answered Rosy. "Did you suppose I wasn't common clay as the rest? You thought I was of the earth earthy when I gave the rose to George Rives. But you knew before that I was a child of the soil!" And then she tossed a rose to him.

She found the rose years afterward shut away in an old analytical geometry, and he found her crying over it.

One day, at length, when Rosy, to the top of her bent, was playing her part as queen of hearts, and enjoying the tortures of her knaves, there came the great parish excursion to the Beach, some half a dozen miles distant, an annual gathering of all the country-side; and mighty were the preparations for the lunch-baskets, and of course it was not to be thought of that Mrs. Mayne's hampers should not exceed all the rest. And when the appointed morning dawned in warmest sunshine, the hay-carts loaded with laughter and beauty, and the old wagons with age and sobriety and viands, all trundled down to the sands together, and the great sea was greeted with a free translation of the old Greek shout. "There she is!" said the senior Mr. Rives. "The tarnal critter! Laying out doors all night, singing to herself, and ready to crush the bones of the first man she lays hands on!" Then the parties dispersed themselves: the children tended the fires with drift-wood and dry weed; the matrons made the chowder; the lovers sat among the sand-hills. There were races and games and strollings on the shore, and when the half-tide came at sunset there was bathing.

Mr. Monteith sat some way out on a low ledge of rocks by himself, watching the tide play in and out among the purple fissures and turn a tiny wheel he had whittled from a chip and set up there; and he did not appear to take much interest in the human part of the scene till Rosy Mayne came dancing along among the lads and lasses who were going in, and with her bare white feet, her streaming hair, her laughing face, and her pretty bathing dress, looking lovelier than any sea-nymph that ever swam, he thought, joining hands and running boldly down to the edge of the creaming wave. "Rosy!" cried Mr. Monteith, "this under-tow is too strong for any of your daring pranks; there's nothing but a shark can swim in it." But Rosy did not choose to hear, and Mr. Monteith deliberately took off his shoes and coat, and watched her. And not a moment too soon, for all at once her head had disappeared; she had gone down, had risen again with a great cry, and then, as if a giant hand had reached and snatched her out to sea while the others scrambled up the shore, there was nothing of her to be seen but her floating hair away on the farther crest of the surf.

But at the first cry there had been a bound through the air of the figure on the ledge of rocks, and Mr. Momteith was after her. So strong was the under-tow that it seemed but a moment to those who waited breathless on the beach before he had reached and grasped her. But then came the dreadful struggle for the shore. He had the girl on his shoulders, and he fought his best, but twice he was beaten off. The third time he caught the rope the others had waded far out to throw him, succeeded in getting it about them both, and was dragged ashore with her at last more dead than alive.

Of course they did not wait for any night fires or dancing on the beach after this; but as soon as the half-drowned people could be dried and warmed the horses were put in, George Rives cursing his luck as he buckled straps and girth, Mr. Mayne pushing him about as if he were a worthless little boy, and crying and swearing between whiles, crying for Rosy's sake and swearing for George's, and the whole party hurried on their homeward way. And it would be hard to say how badly Rosy behaved that night as they went along. Perhaps she felt a chain tightening round her, and rebelled.

"If you want me to prevent your flinging yourself out of the hay-cart, Rosy," Mr. Monteith said at last, "you must come on this side." And then for the first time she saw that the great waves from which he had saved her, in their white and foaming onslaught on the sands and ledges, had broken his arm. But she did not say a word. She only began to sing the gayest and sweetest songs she could remember, though she knew he must be nearly fainting with pain. But as soon as the hay-cart stopped at the lower gate she sprang out, and ran up the garden and round the yard to the barn, and had thrown the saddle on the filly in the moonlight, and without waiting for help, was galloping for the doctor as fast as the filly could carry her. "Oh! oh!" said she that night, as her tired mother slept soundly in the arm-chair, and she herself sat wetting the cool bandages on the aching arm. "To think that it was hurt so for me."

"Rosy," said Mr. Monteith, smiling through his pain, "that arm is always for you." And Rosy laid her face down beside it and cried.

"Is this the way you're keeping off fever, Rosy?" cried her mother, waking opportunely. "You go right away to bed this moment!" And Rosy went.

It was a strange accident, but it so happened that Rosy was not once again alone with the lover who had broken his arm for her until he was well enough to come down stairs. Mrs. Mayne, of course, was on the spot whenever she was wanted, and so was the hired girl, while Farmer Mayne developed a most surprising capability as a nurse. In vain Mr. Monteith assured him he needed nobody. You would have said, to see the farmer's assiduity, that he was in a hurry to get the man well again and out of the house. He read his weekly paper in the lodger's room, and he took his noonday siesta by the bedside, where he snored so fearfully as to drive away all the flies. But if love laughs at locksmiths, why should he be less merry at Farmer Mayne's expense? The man was certainly ludicrous enough as he kept guard there, with his eyes shut and his mouth open, for Love or any one else to laugh at. But Mr. Monteith never thought of laughing at him; he was Rosy's father, and an awful and sacred being to him, for all his roughess and uncouthness—a sort of arbiter of fate.

But one day the jailor awoke to find that his bird had flown, and starting up, his first glance out of the window showed him Mr. Monteith sitting by Rosy on the brook-side and the farmer knew that the mischief was done. For when you see arms intertwined and lips meeting, you may generally decide that your interference is of no further avail, all the more when, as in this case, one arm is in a sling, and Love has called in Pity.

It was nearly a month from that day, and now Mrs. Mayne had gone over to the enemy—not having a great distance to go, to be sure—and the farmer had been fighting a hard fight. "Not," said he, with more or less frequency, "that I have any objections to the man, if he didn't want to marry my Rosy. But my Rosy is for his betters! It beats all, the trouble such a girl can make. Now if she was one-eyed, and whopper-jawed, and lazy, and no good to any body, not a soul would want her; but being just a pearl, of course every body's after her! Before she grew up we were happy enough; and now, mother, we're all the time disputing. Give woe to man, and he has woman!" And so the farmer had turned off this morning, as always before, with something between a sigh and an oath, that relieved his feelings in every direction. But Mrs. Mayne had detained him in order that he might mend her ancient churn while she urged an argument for the lovers—an argument, as we have seen, pooh-poohed and silenced by the desired listener at the beginning. It was, nevertheless, an entering wedge, and the indulgent mother felt that so much might be followed by more, and had some potent points to bring forward at the time that the hammer came down with such withering effect on the farmer's forefinger, and we left him engaged in macerating the wound on primitive principles.

It was while he was occupied in this soothing manner that, glancing up ferociously, he saw Mr. Monteith and Rosy approaching hand in haud. It was like shaking a red rag before the old short horn: the farmer was infuriated. He waited till they were close upon him, and then, "Drop my girl's hand!" he roared, shaking his mashed finger threateningly in the air.

Instead of dropping it, the lover drew Rosy's hand all the more closely into his own. "Mr. Mayne," said he, "that is what I should be very foolish to do, when I came to ask you to give me the hand."

"Give you the hand!" cried the farmer. "Haven't you got it?" And he paused a moment, too indignant to find fit words to characterize his indignation, and forgetting all about his old threat concerning Gildroy's kite; and Mr. Monteith took advantage of the opportunity.

"I know, sir," said he, "that I don't deserve her, and that nobody can deserve her. But with my character you are acquainted. And as for my means, I have already a small capital, and I have confidence in my ability to take care of her suitably. For the rest, I am sure that I can make her happy—"

"You are sure you can make her happy!" cried the wicked farmer, mimicking his tone, and letting his hammer fall on the refractory nail in the churn hoop as if he wished it were Rodney Monteith's head. "Look here, young man," he exclaimed, after a few moments of vicious hammering, and giving the finishing tap to the hoop, "when you can make a churn that will bring the butter in half the time that this churn does, you may have my Rosy, and not a minute before. And as I judge that's an impossibility, you may take it for your answer."

"Let me see," said Mr. Monteith, coolly, leaning against the corner of the veranda as he spoke, and still keeping Rosy's hand. "These are the terms, if I understand you; when I can make a churn that will bring the butter in half the time that this churn does, I may have your Rosy, and not a minute before. May I have her minute after?"

"As many minutes as you please," said the farmer, with sardonic grimness, though a little puzzled by the cool reception of his presumably emphatic negative.

"Not many, then, Mr. Mayne. Rosy, this is our wedding-day!" And to the angry beholder's dismay, he drew the blushing, laughing girl within the clasp of his sound arm and kissed her before her father's face. "Shall not a man do as he will with his own?" he asked of the amazed parent. "You have given Rosy to me, Mr. Mayne!"

The farmer did not answer another syllable, but turned his broad back upon the pair, and to all appearance gave his whole soul to the starting nails in the lattice-work.

"Mrs. Mayne," said the lover, "how long does it take to bring the butter with this churn, may I ask?"

"Just thirty minutes, sir."

"Very well; when you are ready, blow the horn, if you please. I shall be down at the brook. I will bring you as much butter in a quarter of the time. Let me have a gallon of cream in the stone crock."

"In the crock? Do you want to smash it?" cried the wondering woman.

"Not a bit. I want to fill it with butter."

"You shall have it, Mr. Monteith; as good sweet cream—"

"Mother!" cried the farmer.

"Now, Mr. Mayne!" said his wife. "I am not one of those that want to call down a plague by copying the Egyptians, and I shan't set anybody to making bricks without straw."

"In the fairy stories that I have read, Mr. Mayne," said Monteith, laughing, "although there was always a fairy godmother to step in in the nick of time, the victim was never set to spin gold without straw."

"And the man that's working for my daughter must have his tools!" declared Mrs. Mayne, as a finality.

"Oh, that's right," said the farmer. "Do all you can to help throw her away!"

"You'll be on hand to time us, Mr. Mayne?" said the determined lover.

"I'll time you with a vengeance!" cried the farmer, with a bitter sort of grin—for he already enjoyed the defeat of the rash man who was going to bring butter quicker than his wife could. And as for Rosy, she ran away to roll up the sleeves from her dimpled arms, to wash her hands, and to have a good cry.

But when the horn blew, Mr. Monteith was seen coming up from the brook with two old pieces of tin that he had been cleaning and polishing down there; one of these pieces was the bottom of a tin steamer that had been torn off long ago, and through whose centre he had punched a larger hole than any already there; the other was that spout and rose of a watering-pot which Rosy had been idly holding in her hand. The farmer, sitting on a high three-legged stool, looked on with a comfortable sense of satire. "He has come up like those old heathen who supposed they would frighten off their enemies by the flashing of tin-ware and the beating of stones," he thought. "That's no way to make butter, though, and the beggar ain't going to get my Rosy. You won't kill Goliah with a pebble, this time, young sir!"

Mrs. Mayne had set out the crock of cream, and Rosy stood by, grave and pale, having had her cry out; for though she knew her father was a man of his word, and would not attempt to gainsay it if Mr. Monteith were successful, yet for the life of her she could not see how butter was to be made with two old pieces of broken tin. She would have been glad to hang weights on her mother's arms, but Mrs. Mayne would certainly have shaken them off, for she knew there was some reason in her husband's objections, and having given the contestant fair play, she meant that he should earn his prize if he had it; and Mr. Mayne himself would as soon have looked for snow in August as for his wife to palter or deceive in any matter.

"Rosy, bring me the bellows from the best room," said Mr. Monteith, calmly. And when she came back with that implement he had passed the broken spout of the watering-pot through the hole punched in the centre of the torn steamer, had fitted a little rubber tube, which he produced from his pocket, on one end of the spout, and taking the bellows, he secured the other end of the rubber over the nozzle there. "Are you ready, Mrs. Mayne?" he said. "Your watch, sir," to the farmer; and the latter solemnly took out his great silver dial that was almost big enough for a hall clock. And then as Mrs. Mayne lifted her dasher, Mr. Monteith gently put the inverted rose of the watering-pot's spout down through his cream to the bottom of the crock, fitted the piece of the old steamer to the top of the crock, and with the first movement of Mrs. Mayne's arms he opened and closed his bellows, sent the outer air into the cream through the spout and its rose, and out again through the holes of the broken steamer, and continued to open and close the bellows so, without a word, for the space of seven minutes. "Has your butter come, Mrs. Mayne?" he asked then.

"My butter come!" she cried. "What should make you ask such a ridiculous question? It never came in its life under thirty minutes, I told you!"

"Mine has," said Mr. Monteith. And Mrs Mayne dropped her dasher in astonishment, and despite of her wishes and expectations, as he opened the crock, and Rosy lifted out great handfuls of the firm, sweet butter, ready to be worked and salted.

"I'll be—" But on second thoughts I will not repeat what the farmer said. It made Mrs. Mayne's hair stand on end, as that sort of conversation usually did, notwithstanding the twenty years she had been exposed to it. But Rosy only laughed. "Very well, sir," said the farmer, in conclusion. "I never go back on my word. And you can take her. I dare say she isn't so much of a girl as I thought she was." But Rosy's arms were round her father's neck, butter and all, and she was kissing him to the point of strangulation. "You silly thing!" she said. "I do believe you're crying! Don't you know that the man that can fetch butter with two old bits of tin in seven minutes can take care of a better girl than I am?"

"He can't get a better girl!" said the farmer. "But I declare to man, I should like to know how 'twas done!"

"Only by aerating the cream, sir," said Mr. Monteith. "A speedy way of carrying out the first and last principles of the common churn."

"I'll have my lawyer patent that churn to-day, and it shall be Rosy's wedding portion!" said the farmer. "You're not such a bad fellow, after all, Mr. Monteith."

The farmer did as he said. And though up to the present day Mr. Monteith can get nobody else to see the merits of his great improved lifting lock, he has a father-in-law who believes in it, who believes he could make the sun stand still in the heavens, if he tried, and he is the possessor—in his wife's name, to be sure—of a goodly fortune already realized from his royalties upon the little patent churn which was her wedding portion.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Why is love like a canal-boat? Because it is an internal transport.

HOUSEHOLD.

Too Busy.—"I can't do anything but attend to the children; they won't let me do my work, they bother me so." How often such sentences come from a mother's lips, and from one who loves her little ones too!

Children are a great hindrance to work of any description, and interfere with many pleasures a woman might otherwise enjoy. But then what "work" is more important than that of training and teaching them, amusing them, making them happy; putting as much sunshine as possible in their lives, even if you can't do that, and then find time to braid and embroider, and ruffle and flounce all their clothes, and can not afford to pay for it?

"Mrs. Smith's children are always dressed so beautifully, and she makes all their clothes." Yes, so she does; but then does she ever stop her sewing-machine when Harry says, "Please, mamma, help me fix this kite;" or Mary comes with, "Mamma, I can't make dolly's polonaise set right;" or little George says, "I seepy, mamma, please take me on your lap and sing 'Happy Land.'"

Haven't you heard her say, frequently, "Go away, children, I have no time to play with you, I must finish ruffling this dress, or braiding this jacket," etc., etc.; and poor little George, with a pitiful whimper, lies down on the carpet and drops to sleep after a while, with a fretful look on his sweet face, and Mary sighs over dolly's "polonaise that won't fit," and thinks she had rather have that finished than that other ruffle on her dress; and Harry wonders, "What is the use of braid on a jacket any how? Charlie Forrest has a beautiful kite that his mother helped him make, and I am sure that is much nicer than a trimmed jacket."

You know that you do stop sewing to put Lucy to sleep in your lap, and sing as much as she wants you to, and that you spent all of last Saturday afternoon helping Charlie with that kite, and as a consequence, he had to wear his old jacket to church the following day; for you were trying to finish the new one, which he really needed, as the weather was bright and warm, and no spring suit made for him. But then he went out so happy a little while before sunset, to sail that kite, and Harry looked at him enviously. But then Harry's jacket was beautifully braided, and he wore it to church on Sunday, and sat in the pew just in front of you; and Charlie looked so warm, and rather shabby in his old winter jacket. But which boy was the happier? Charlie said, "I am rather warm, mamma, but I had so much fun with my kite yesterday, and I thank you so much for helping me. Harry Smith's mother never does anything for him but sew, and any seamstress can do that; but I had the prettiest kite of any of the boys, for most all the mothers were 'too busy' to help them. I am so glad my mamma is not always so busy."

Was not your boy's happiness more important than his companion's jacket?, Don't worry yourselves so much, mothers about your children's clothes. Dress them neatly, of course, and handsomely, if you can afford it, but don't spend days on unnecessary trimming, and begrudge the little ones an hour or two when they want your help about their dolls and kites, and games. Don't consider an afternoon thrown away that was spent in dressing your little girl's doll, fixing your boy's kite, or playing games with all of them when it rains and they are shut up in the house, and don't know what to do with themselves. Let the request, "Mamma, please help me," never be disregarded, unless some imperative duty interferes.

Even if people do say, "Mr. Smith and Mr. Forrest receive the same salary, and Mrs. S. dresses her children very beautifully, and Mrs. F's are always neat, to be sure, but then dressed so plainly." Be independent enough to let them "say their say." You know you can't trim, and flounce, and ruffle, and have time to amuse your little ones, too. You know your children are happier in their plain clothes, than Mrs. S's are with their flounces, and let this content you.—*Our Monthly.*

Scent Powder.—A charming recipe for scent powder, to be used for wardrobes, boxes, etc., far finer than any mixture sold at the shops, is the following: Coriander, orris root, rose leaves and aromatic calamus, each one ounce; lavender flowers, two ounces; rhodium wood, one-fourth of a drachm; musk, five grains. These are to be mixed and reduced to a coarse powder. This scent on clothes is as if all fragrant flowers had been pressed in their folds.

Egg Plant.—Pare the fruit, cut it into slices a third of an inch thick, slightly salt the pieces and stack them upon a plate. In an hour or two they will have lost considerable water. They are then to be dipped in beaten egg, sprinkled with cracker crumbs and fried. Serve very hot.

To Preserve Clothes Pins.—They should be boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, when they become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

Grapes for Winter Use.—Take ripe grapes, pick off from stems, wash them perfectly clean, place in jar and cover with molasses. After two or three days seal over and tie them up tightly. For mince pies and seasoning in winter, they are delicious.

The *Land and Water* states, on the authority of the officers of an English ship of war, that the natives of Moreton Bay, on the east of Australia, have domesticated the porpoise, and use it to aid them in fishing. In the course of a surveying voyage, the natives came off to the ship and entreated those on board "not to shoot their tame porpoises." They explained that a great number of these cetaceans were accustomed to bask on the surface of the water not far from the shore, and were occasionally fed and never disturbed by them until they required their services. When a shoal of fish entered the bay, and came between the "sea-hogs" and the land, the people went out to seaward of them, and roused the latter from their siesta by striking the surface of the water with their spears and paddles. The porpoises then chased the fish, caught and ate some, and drove the rest in shore; and as soon as they came in proper distance a net was shot around them, and a splendid haul was made.

ANECDOTES.

Is Bismarck Hard-Hearted.—During the visit of the three Kaisers in Berlin, an eminent Russian lady urgently sought for an audience with Prince Bismarck. The Chancellor remembered indistinctly the name sent in as one with which he was familiar when, as Baron V. Bismarck, he was Prussian Embassador in St. Petersburg. Notwithstanding his overwhelming business cares, and the ceaseless round of gaities consequent upon the distinguished visit, the Prince received the lady with a most amiable "How can I serve you, Countess?"

"I would like your highness' autograph—your name."

The Prince, smiling, stepped to the great oaken writing-desk, and on his finest paper wrote, in a large, round hand, with a quill pen, "V. Bismarck Schonhausen."

With sudden haste the lady reached for the paper; and there passed over her sad, pale face, an expression like sunlight—happiness and hope.

"And will your highness permit me to write one single line over your name, and use it for—for a noble cause?"

The Prince threw a quick, searching glance into the face of his strange visitor. The sunshine had already disappeared, and a pale shadow of anxiety flitted across it, as he answered: "If I dare, Countess, to read these lines and know the cause—very willingly."

The lady took the pen and wrote: "Sire! an unhappy mother begs an audience—begs clemency for her poor misled son."

"And the address, Countess?"

"Emperor Alexander."

Heart and eyes flowed over. "No, your highness, you can not, you will not withdraw your name. You also have two sons that you love tenderly, and my poor Sergei Petrowisch has languished five long months in Siberia, and it is for a lifetime. Do you know, your highness, what that is—for lifetime in Siberia? A long, lingering death—a mother's broken heart? And what has Sergei done? The police commissioners say he has conspired against his Emperor and his government—he, with his seventeen years, and his tender, good heart! Sergei was a student at the Moscow University, and there, with his young, foolish companions thought, boy-like, to form a secret society, and meet every night together with one of the members to drink tea, smoke cigars and read forbidden books; perchance sometimes to dream of a new, free Russia—boy dreams, boy nonsense—for this my poor boy pines in Siberia, and for lifetime, if your highness refuses me your signature."

Did Prince Bismarck think of his boys, Herbert and Willie? He was visibly affected, and his voice sounded tenderly as he said:

"Dear Countess, I will only be too happy to help you to get back your imprudent son, if I can. Siberia is not the best boarding school for dreamy young boys. But I can not understand how my name alone will help you."

"But your highness will not withdraw your name? Then my son is free. All St. Petersburg knows how much the Emperor Alexander loves and honors Prince Bismarck—your name will decide his pardon."

During the visit of Prince Bismarck to St. Petersburg, he saw the happy Sergei Petrowisch, who begged for an audience, which the German Chancellor kindly granted. The young man thanked him tearfully for his goodness, and assured him he was cured forever of his boyish political ideas.

Story of an Oriental Miser.—A miser living in Kufa had heard that in Bassora there dwelt a miser more miserly than himself, to whom he might go to school, and from whom he might learn much. He forthwith journeyed thither, and presented himself to the great master as an humble commencer in the art of avarice, anxious to learn, and under him to become a student.

"Welcome," said the miser of Bassora; "we will straightway go to the market to make some purchases."

They went to the baker.

"Hast thou good bread?"

"Good, indeed, my masters, and fresh and soft as butter."

"Mark this, friend," said the man of Bassora to the one of Kufa; "butter is compared with bread as being the better of the two; as we can only consume a small quantity of that it will also be cheaper, and we shall therefore act more wisely, and savingly, too, in being satisfied with butter."

They went to the butter merchant, and asked if he had good butter.

"Good, indeed, and flavory and fresh as the finest olive oil," was the merchant's satisfactory answer.

"Mark this also," said the host to his guest; "oil is compared to the best butter, and therefore by much ought to be preferred to the latter."

They next went to the oil-vendor.

"Have you good oil?"

"The very best quality; white and transparent as water."

"Mark that, too," said the miser of Bassora to the one of Kufa; "by this rule water is the very best. Now at home I have a pailful, and most hospitably therewith will I entertain thee."

And, indeed, on his return home nothing but water did he place before his guest because they learned that water was better than oil, oil better than butter, and butter better than bread.

"Heaven be praised!" said the miser of Kufa. "I have not journeyed this long distance in vain."

Sir Henry Smith, long M. P. for Colchester, was one of the Tories of the old school; and among the advocates of reform, his resolute opposition to all change gave him a reputation for folly and obstinacy which was not borne out by his real character. On one occasion he was canvassing in the presence of numerous friends, and on asking a heavy-looking farmer for his vote, the man replied: "I'd vote for ye, Sir Henry, as usual, only you're such a fool." "Fool, am I?" retorted Sir Henry; "*then I'm the very man to represent you.*" The diamond shaft of wit went to the farmer's heart, and with a loud guffaw, he promised his vote.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the return of seven medical manuscripts recently purloined from the Berlin Library.

Reason never shows itself so unreasonable as when it comes to reason about things which are above reason.

A New Professorship in Colleges.

To marry and to own a home are two objects that most young men expect and intend to accomplish before they are middle-aged; college-graduates, equally with others.

In all our colleges, to say nothing of lower institutions of learning, education should be certainly so far practical as to guard its recipients against the chief perils of their future.

Marriage and property are subjects of complex and ample legislation. But both are largely dependent on financial success for their happiest enjoyment, certainly in the social life of our cities and towns. The financial success need not be brilliant; but must form a fair basis and firm foothold.

Marriage and parentage imply a constant demand for money. If the husband is a poor financier, the wife and children must usually be sufferers. If the money goes out as fast as it come in, no home can be bought, and the family must keep moving more or less frequently, or pay a heavy rent; but be in either case practically always homeless.

The college-graduates, therefore, should be taught, as business men are compelled to learn by practice, the laws of finance, marriage and property—as far as need be taught for a common basis of conduct. In other words, no graduate should be ignorant of the very commonest and every-day terms of law, which he must learn by due study at the proper time, or by mortifying losses afterward, or remain in hopeless ignorance, the victim of any pettifogger whom he chances to employ, and of his own fears, if he can not employ an attorney.

What is the new professorship in our colleges as suggested above? A professorship of these branches. The men are there; the ample knowledge is there; the eager students are there; the necessity of the case, the sneers of business men, and their reluctance to send their sons to college to be ruined for real life, the rich returns of a pecuniary nature to the colleges that forestall mistakes by warning, and bring experience to anticipate the emergencies through which their young men have to pass, should all induce our colleges to organize this feature into their course. The young would then profit by the wisdom of their professors practically; the poor would learn how to get a capital, as a vantage-ground; the sons of the rich would be taught the best modes of investment; the wild visions of youth would be changed into the sound and rational views of manly duty; the risks and horrors of ill-assorted and poverty-stricken marriages would be reduced; the crippling and maiming of splendid talents and deep scholarship by *want of books and of time* would be in some cases happily avoided, and the symmetry of culture finally approached, in mind and body, in spirit and estate.

The topic is *new*, as a direct statement of popular need and demand. The extremes of scientific research and the largest attainments in the minutiæ of classical scholarship, the finest strains of eloquence or poetic taste, the supply of most beneficent endowments and accommodations all are defective, and fall short of common sense, if the student is unfitted by wrong habits, or is not better fitted by direct instruction, as far as it can fit him, to fill his expected place in society with financial success—a degree of it that is nowhere near the verge of pecuniary troubles.

No better economists nor financiers can be found than the victims of sad experience. The poor are under the harrow and on the hatchel. If they can find the way to wealth they will, within college-walls or without. "The Shady Side" is very frequent. Let us not run Palæontology, nor Archæology to an extreme while neglecting food and clothing. The four hundredth variety of Trilobite may be very fascinating; but the addition of $200 a year to the income of a poor clergyman's family is far more acceptable in the eyes of man, if not of God.—*Christian Union.*

About Boots.—A man who draws the prize of squeaking boots from a shoe store always gets them on Saturday, and by the next day the full power of the squeak is developed. He arrives at church at the opening of a long prayer, and is admitted by the sexton with admonitory gestures of silence. The first step inside the door is followed by a sound like that of ripping a clapboard from the side of a barn, while all the ladies on the right side of the aisle tip their top-knots to one side and squint from their left eyes, those on the other side reversing the order. Balancing painfully on his worst corn, he makes a more gradual effort and is rewarded by hearing the same harmonic reverberance likelinked sweetness—long drawn out. Then he tries to navigate on the balls of his feet, and waddles along on his heels. He clutches convulsively at the sides of the pews to lighten his weight, knocks down a woman's parasol, and gets all the deacons to raising their bald heads and the skin across their foreheads, and scowling as they do the rest of the week. So he determines to mince the matter no more, and trots along fast, jerking out spasmodic "shrieks of a sole that's damned," with regularity that he never could attain at anything else, and reaches his pew with all his under garments turned to porous plaster, and his face of a color to match the saint done in red glass in the principal window.—*Titusville Herald.*

Eckels' Cold Chisel.—Eckels, our carpenter, was attending to a job up at Spring Mill, the other day, when the thermometer marked ninety-five in the shade, and he had his extra tools lying on a stone wall some distance from him. After a bit he told his new apprentice boy to go and bring him a cold chisel. The boy went, and when Eckels had waited for about an hour for the apprentice, he began to get mad, and picking up a club, he started to hunt that wandering child with the intent to raise some new kinds of bumps on him. He found the apprentice sitting by the spring up on the hill with his hands locked over his knees, and watching with intentness one of Eckels' best chisels, which was lying in the water. When the club drill was over and the boy came to a "parade rest," he explained to Eckels that the chisel had become so heated by lying in the sun that he thought he would cool one off by putting it in the spring. That was about the nearest approach he could make to a cold chisel without buying a bucketful of ice. The boy has now given up carpentering, and his parents are endeavoring to decide whether to put him in the ministry or to make a newspaper editor of him.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Since our issue a week since, operations in Wheat and Barley have been of considerable magnitude and at steadily advancing prices. Immediately following our last weekly review, an extensive Barley purchase for Liverpool transpired; 2,000 tons choice bright Chevalier and as much more prime brewing Barley taken for the same destination. The first installment of this Barley purchase goes forward to Liverpool per ship St John, it being the first cargo of this grain ever shipped to the United Kingdom. This export movement, coupled with a small experimental shipment of 300 tons bright brewing to Cincinnati, Ohio, overland, has stimulated local buyers — brewers, distillers, and others — to enter the market, making free purchasers at rising prices. The Barley crop the present season, although of good quality, is hardly equal to an average in quantity, and prices promise to reach high figures before the close of the year. Corn, Rye and Oats all sympathize with this upward movement. Wheat purchases have been large, and the market is strong at extreme prices, exporters buying all the large crop parcels wherever obtainable, in the interior of this State as well as in Oregon, paying at times full San Francisco rates for the same, but not unfrequently these high prices include free storage for the season. Flour has also been largely dealt in, for delivery in October and November. Several large cargoes thus secured for the United Kingdom, and for this high prices have been paid for best Extra brands. Shipments to Hongkong are also continued, but this requirement is confined chiefly to low grades of Superfine. Oregon is now sending us freely of her supplies of Flour, Wheat and Oats, and it appears from our advices that the farmers of our Sister State are more than ever inclined to market her surplus products as early in the season as practicable. Wool and Hides are in active request at hardening prices. Hops are held for higher prices. Beans are the turn dearer. Mustard Seed is scarce and wanted.

FLOUR — The steamship Oriflamme, from Portland brought us 2,245 quarter and 589 half sacks, chiefly Extra. Large purchases of Salem Mills (Oregon) Extra have recently been made here for November delivery at $6 37½@6 50 ₱ 196 lbs. The Great Republic, for Hongkong, on the 16th inst., carried 8,940 qr sks, 30 hf sks, and 202 bbls: also, to Yokohama, 227 bbls, 250 hf sks, and 750 qr sks. The City of York has cleared for Liverpool with 17,786 bbls Flour, all in cloth. Other cargo parcels will soon follow for the same destination. The Sumatra is now on the berth for Hongkong, and will carry more or less Flour, in addition to 800,000 lbs Japan Rice (return cargo). Our city millers are now busily engaged grinding Flour for the fulfillment of export contract sales heretofore noted. The Golden Age Mill is now busy on orders from Central America, etc. The Golden Gate Mill has a very large city trade. We now quote the price of Golden Age, Golden Gate, and other silk-dressed Extras at $7 27 25; shipping Extras, $6 50@6 75; extra Superfine, $6 25; Superfine, outside brands, $5 75@6 ₱ 196 lbs. The stock of all kinds is light, and the market very firm at full figures.

WHEAT—Immediately following our last issue the Northern Light's cargo of 56,901 centals, cleared by the Farmers' Co-operative Union, was sold to a California Street house at 62s 3d, c., f. and i; freight to Liverpool direct, £3 10s; this at the current rate of exchange was equivalent to $2 17½ for the grain. It will be remembered that the previous cargo shipped by same parties on the J. T. Foster, Jr., sold at a price equivalent to $2; while the largest cargo ever floated, that of the Three Brothers, now loading, sold at 62s 9d, c., f. and i., and is bound for Havre direct—a price equal to $2 27½ net here for the grain. This cargo is now going on board, and will have quick dispatch—say 4,500 tons choice white Wheat. So far as we are advised, these three cargoes are all that have been sold as entireties the present season, and are therefore the more noticeable at the present time. Since our last week's summary, very heavy purchases have been made here, in the interior, and also in Oregon—say 500 000 bushels secured in Oregon for export on private terms (extreme rates). We note the following California purchases and in their order of consummation as far as known: 15,000 ctls in store, $2 30; 24,000 do, $2 25; 12,000 ctls coast, $2 22½; 22,000 ctls choice, $2 32½; 25,000 ctls, private; 16,000 ctls choice milling, $2 30. We are also advised of repeated offers of $2 35 for large lots of 5,000 tons, more or less for future delivery. The market closes strong under the influence of Liverpool advices of a rising market, bad weather, etc. Liverpool quotations, September 17th, 13s @ 13s 1d for average; 13s 3d@13s 6d for club. San Francisco closing rates, $2 15@2 35. The Oriflamme, from Oregon, brought us on the 16th inst. 2,111 sacks.

BARLEY—At the date of our last weekly issue, purchases for Liverpool were concluded of about 2,000 tons bright Chevalier, in lots, within the range of $1 65@1 70 ₱ cental; also, 1,000 tons prime Brewing for same destination at $1.50 ₱ cental. This cargo purchase for export to the United Kingdom is a new feature in this market, and embraces the bulk of the Chevalier grown, only a small moiety of our Barley crop being of this description. We now follow the market with daily sales for the week—largely speculative—some taken by brewers and some by distillers: 3,000 sks bright Bay sold at $1 50; 2,000 sks do, $1 55; 2,000 sks extra choice old Brewing, $1 75; 3,000 sks bright Feed in store, $1 60; 1,000 sks old Brewing, $1 62½; 2,000 sks prime Chevalier, $1 75; 1,000 sks bright Bay in store, $1 60; 5,000 sks bright Feed, $1 50; 2,500 sks old Brewing, $1 62½@1 65; 1,700 sks dark, $1 45; 3,000 sks for Cincinnati, private; 3,500 ctls for distillation, private; 2,200 sks old Brewing, $1 75; 2,600 sks Coast, $1 52½@1 55 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The steamer Oriflamme, from Oregon, brought us on the 16th inst. 2,879 sks. Our market is strong, with a rising tendency. Sales in their order of consummation include the following parcels in lots: 3,500 sks Feed, $1 80@82½@1 85; 1,700 . $1 75@1 90; 400 sks blac $1 65. Closing quotations, $1 70@1 90; extra choice for seed, $2@2 10.

CORN—The market is strong. Holders generally ask $1 75. Small sales made during the week from store at $1 60@1 65; then up to $1 67½@1 70. Closing rates, with sales of 1,400 sks Southern Yellow at $1 75 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Is scarce and wanted at $1 75@1 85 ₱ ctl, according to quality.

BEANS—There is a slight advance to be noted in new crop. Receipts thus far light. Large White Butter sell at 5c; White Pea, 4½c; Bayos, 2¾@3c

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Market firm at $20 for the former and $30 for the latter.

HAY—The demand is good, with small cargo sales at $13@16 ₱ ton.

WOOL—The demand is active, and prices hardening with reduced stocks. The sales of Fall Clip since our last report aggregate more than 350,000 lbs, at prices fully up to quotations. The Eastern market is reported brisk, and parties here, buying for shipment to the East, create a lively competition to secure best parcels. Burry and defective fleece still dull of sale. We quote choice parcels at 18@20c, and extra lots as high as 21c; heavy Clips, 14@17c, and Burry, 10@13c.

HIDES—The market is strong at 17½@19c for usual selection of Dry; Wet Salted, 8½@9c.

TALLOW—Is very firm, with sales of 15,000 lbs crude in lots at 6½@6¾c; 5,000 lbs prime, 7c.

HOPS—The receipts are light Several car-loads of prime new sold in the interior, for shipment East—say in all 300 bales—at 30@33c. At these prices growers holding lots of desirable quality are not inclined to sell.

POTATOES—The supply from Half Moon Bay is large; a majority of them, however, are wormy, selling from 62½c @$1 10. Choice Cuffey Cove have been placed in round lots on the wharf at $1 20; Mission, 65@90c; Sweet, $1@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are more plentiful, selling at $1 25@1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter supplies are becoming lighter daily; good demand, prices advanced, say 40@47½c for good to extra choice; ordinary to fair, 35@40c. California Cheese, 12@14c; Eastern Cheese, 13@15c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are quiet at 40@42½c for choice lots; 7,000 dozen Oregon per steamer selling slowly at 30@32½c; Eastern slow of sale at 20@25c.

POULTRY — The supply is abundant. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $5@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $3@4; large, $4@5; Ducks, tame, $5@8; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, dull, 18@20c ₱ lb; Hare, $2 50; Wild Duck, small, $1 50@2; large, $3@4; Quail, $1 25@1 50; Venison, 8@9c; Snipe, common, $1@1 25; English, $2@2 50.

CATTLE—Beef is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves, plentiful at 5@7c. Mutton, 5@6c. Lambs, 6@7c. Hogs on foot are in fair demand at 5¾@6c for live, and dressed, 7¾@8½c, the latter price for small hogs.

FRUIT—Oranges are plentiful from Tahiti, but are not very salable. Lemons are scarce and wanted. Limes find ready sale at good prices. Plums do not yet come forward in large supply; many thus far received are of superior quality, commanding high prices. Fresh Figs arrive sparingly, both Black and White; the demand seems to be steadily increasing, as people learn to appreciate their good qualities. The market continues to be glutted with Apples of inferior quality. It is certainly to the interest of all parties, especially to fruit-growers, to make light shipments, send only the best, use more care in packing, and, if possible, avoid the too common practice of topping-off. As soon as this large surplus can be worked off, then Apples will show an improvement. Bartlett Pears find a ready sale, if not too ripe when sent to market; common varieties are neglected, and many go to waste. 500 boxes German Prunes arrived in excellent condition per Oriflamme from Portland, Or., jobbing at $1 12½@1 50 ₱ box. Grapes are the favorite variety now, selling by the box at $1@1 75. The opinion is expressed that there will be no surplus this season, as the crop is light, owing to the injury by the heavy frost of April last. Mountain Peaches sell at satisfactory prices, but common varieties are dull, at low rates. Current quotations for Fruit are as follows: Apples, choice, $1@1 25 ₱ box; common, 30@75c ₱ box. Pears, Bartlett, $1 50@2 25 ₱ box; Seckel, 50c@$1; common, 50@60c ₱ box. Peaches, Extra mountain, 6@10c ₱ lb; common, 25@50c ₱ basket and 25c@$1 25 ₱ box. Quinces, $1@1 25 ₱ box. Grapes, Chasselas, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Flaming Tokay, 5@6c; Rose of Peru, 3@4c; Black Hamburg, 3@4c; Muscats, 4@6c; Mission, 1½@2½c. Plums, 4@7c ₱ lb. Prunes, 5@7c ₱ lb. Strawberries, 5@6c ₱ lb. Figs, 3@5c ₱ lb. Oranges, Tahiti, $35 ₱ M. Lemons, none. Limes, $10@15 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@4 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@6 ₱ doz. Pomegranates, 10c ₱ lb. Cocoanuts, $8@10 ₱ 100. Watermelons, $1@5 ₱ 100. Cantaleups, 75c@$1 25 ₱ doz. Crab Apples, 3@5c ₱ lb. Nectarines, 3@4c ₱ lb. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sacks, 7@8c in boxes; Plums, 5@8c, pitted 16@18c; Raisins, 8@12½c; Figs, 8@10c; Figs, white, 15@18c.

WIT AND HUMOR.

It is a remarkable fact that the moment a woman writes a letter she is frantic to put it in the post-office, although she may have been putting off the writing for six months.

A mother, who had with her a little daughter, was examining the figure of a horse on a tombstone, and wondering of what it was an emblem. There was nothing to explain it in the inscription. "Mamma," said the little one, as they moved away, "I shouldn't wonder if she died of the nightmare."

One of the young officers at the lava beds received a letter from the girl he left behind him, which contained this tender paragraph: "And if anything should happen to you, do make some arrangement to have your hair recovered and sent on. It is the exact color of mine, and I can't get a pair of curls of the right shade anywhere here."

"Is Miss Blinking at home?" asked Mr. Sanders of the Irish girl who answered the ring at the door. "Yes, I b'lave she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged you say? Faith, an' I can't tell ye, sir; but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening as if she had not seen the like ov him, an' it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."

An ingenious Yankee has bent the scratching power of hens to the aid of agriculture. He places a hen with chickens in a long narrow cage, just wide enough to fit it between two rows of potatoes, wherein she scratches to her heart's content. The cage is moved along the space between the two rows until the ground has been thoroughly scratched, the potatoes nicely hoed, and all the bugs eaten.

A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read nor write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting he said to the negro, "Tom, what were you doing in church?" "Taking notes, massa. All of de gemmen takes notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "I thought so, massa, all the time you were preaching it."

Rev. Dr. Macleod (father of the late Norman Macleod) was proceeding from the manse to the church, to open a new place of worship. As he passed slowly and gravely through the crowd gathered about the door, an elderly man, with the peculiar kind of wig known in that district—bright, smooth, and of a reddish brown—accosted him: "Doctor, if you please, I wish to speak to you." "Well, Duncan," says the venerable doctor "can ye not wait till after worship?" "No, doctor, I must speak to you now, for it is a matter upon my conscience." "O, since it is a matter of conscience, tell me what it is; but be brief; time presses." "The matter is this, doctor. Ye see the clock yonder on the face of the new church. Well, there is no clock really there—nothing but the face of the clock. There is no truth in it, but only once in the twelve hours. Now, it is in my mind, very wrong, and quite against my conscience, that there should be a lie on the face of the house of the Lord," "Duncan, I will consider the point. But I am glad to see you looking so well; you are not young now; I remember you for many years; and what a fine head of hair you have still!" "Eh, doctor, you are joking now; it is long since I have had my hair." "O, Duncan, Duncan! are you going into the house of the Lord with a lie upon your head? The doctor heard no more of the lie on the face of the clock.

A young New York gentleman stopping at one of the lower hotels requested the proprietor to change his room, as the next apartment to his was occupied by that torment of bachelors, a crying baby. When he arrived from New York he went off to take a drive, and on his return to the hotel he was shown to his new apartment, with the information that the baggage of the former occupant had not been removed, but that it would be taken away during the course of the evening. It was growing dark, so our hero sat down by the window to indulge in a little twilight meditation, and possibly in a cigar. Suddenly the door opened, the frou-frou of a woman's dress was heard, a soft voice exclaimed: "Why, Jack, dear, when did you come down? I am so glad!" and simultaneously with the exclamation he found himself

"Tenderly clasped in a loving embrace,
With a pair of long lashes just sweeping his face."

"So am I," was his very natural and involuntary rejoinder, whereupon there was a shriek, a rush and a slamming of doors, and my friend was left alone to meditate at his leisure upon the charms of the twilight hour.—*Long Branch Cor. Philadelphia Ledger*.

A LITTLE DEAF.—Old Uncle S. was engaged to work in B. one winter by Mr. H., who took him to board in his own family. Mr. S. arrived Saturday evening, and during the evening Mrs. H. thinking to find whether the old gentleman went to church, asked him the question.

"Mr. S. where do you attend church?"

"What did you say?"

"Where do you attend church?"

"You will have to speak a trifle louder, as I am a little deaf."

So Mrs. H. asks again, in a louder voice, "Where do you attend church?"

The old man hesitated, not liking to ask again, but, after a few moments, he said, "When do I change my shirt?"

Imagine, if you can, the result. Mrs. H. didn't find where he attended church, after all, but she was careful to speak very loud when talking with the old man after that.

The Turning Points in Life.

What we call a "turning-point" is simply an occasion which sums up and brings to a result previous training. Accidental circumstances are nothing except to men who have been trained to take advantage of them.

Erskine made himself famous when the chance came to him of making a great forensic display; but unless he had trained himself for the chance, the chance would only have made him ridiculous.

There is the story told of some gentleman who, on a battle-field, happening to bow with much grace to some officer who addressed him, a cannon ball just went through his hair, and took off the head of one behind him. The officer, when he saw the marvellous escape, justly observed that no man ever lost by politeness.

There is a man in Berkshire, England, who has a park with a walled frontage of seven miles, and he tells of a beautiful little operation which made a nice little addition to his fortune. He was in Australia when the first discoveries of gold were made. The miners brought in their nuggets, and took them to the local banks. The bankers were a little nervous about the business, uncertain about the gold, and waited to see its character established. This man had a taste for natural sciences and knew something about metallurgy. He tried each test—solid and fluid—satisfied himself of the quality of the gold, and then, with all the money he had or could borrow, he bought as much gold as might be, and showed a profit of a hundred thousand pounds in the course of a day or two. His "luck" was observation and knowledge, and a happy tact in applying them.

The late Joseph Hume went out to India, and while he was still a young man he accumulated a considerable fortune. He applied himself to the hard work of mastering the native languages, and turned the knowledge to most profitable account. On one occasion, when all the gunpowder had failed in the British army, he succeeded in scraping together a large amount of the necessary materials, and manufactured it for the troops. When he returned to England he canvassed with so much ability and earnestness for a seat in the East India directorate, that he might carry out his scheme of reform, that, though he failed to get the vote of a certain large proprietor of stock, he won his daughter's heart, and made a prosperous marriage. And marriage is, after all, the "luckiest bit of luck," when it is all it should be.

There is, then, in truth, no "luck." There are turning-points in life, moments, critical moments, that are worth more than years; nevertheless a great occasion is only worth to a man what his antecedents have enabled him to make of it, and our business in life is to prepare for these supreme moments, these hours when life depends on the decision of the instant. Whatever of truth is veiled under the popular idea of luck and chance is, rightly considered, an incentive to the busiest industry, not an excuse for folded hands and idle dreams.—*Frederick Arnold*.

EARLY MATURITY INCOMPATIBLE WITH DURABILITY.—The laws regulating growth and decay are immutable; and it may almost always be pronounced, that in proportion to the quickness of the growth will be the early decay of the animal or vegetable being.—Thus, the oak is more lasting than the larch, and the elephant outlives the horse; and so it will be found that, whether in the case of the greyhound, the horse, the sheep, or the bullock, those animals which come to maturity the earliest are the first to decay, or to show signs of that stage. For in a state of domestication actual decay is rarely permitted to take place; hence, while the breeder has his attention drawn to the production of colts which shall at two years of age be formed like old horses, and be fit to compete with them, it will always result that he obtains his end at a considerable sacrifice of durability, as evidenced in the diminished strength of constitution, and the feeble and yielding nature of the organs of locomotion. The timber, in fact, instead of being oak, is deal, and is as little to be compared in durability with the materials of which old-fashioned horses were composed, as the latter timber is with the former. Of course we admit there are some exceptions, even in these days, which seem made of iron-like material, but these only tend to prove the rule.—*Prairie Farmer*.

THE PRESIDENT NO SWEARER.—We think President Grant, in the course of his more active recent life, has seen men and occasions when the provocation to a little conversation savoring more of strength than righteousness was very great; but we are nevertheless gratified at reading the following testimony to his reticence in the use of profanity, in a Washington paper: "On Friday, before leaving for Long Branch, the President dropped in to see a well-known citizen of Washington. During his stay the daughter of the gentleman referred to remarked that she had heard a pleasant thing about him. The President inquired to what she referred. 'I have been told by an officer who served with you in the army,' said she, 'that he had been with you under many trying circumstances, and that in no single instance, no matter what the provocation, had he ever known you to make use of profane language. I was delighted to hear this, especially in view of the fact that profanity is said to be the rule, and not the exception, among army officers. Will you excuse me, Mr. President, if I inquire if what I heard is true?' 'It is, believe,' modestly replied the President; 'I have always regarded profane language as unnecessary, to say the least; and as I am a man of a few words, I have never been able to understand the necessity for useless expressions of the character referred to.'"

Our Hair.

The Creator covered the human skull with hair. It is a very important protector of the brain. The Creator covered a part of man's face with hair. It is an important protector of the throat and lungs. The eyes likewise, say some physiologists.

Did you ever observe that curious protuberance in a man's neck? They call it "Adam's apple," from the old notion that when Eve gave the apple to Adam, he was so frightened that, instead of masticating it thoroughly, as he should have done, he swallowed it whole, and it stuck in his throat. His descendants have inherited the lump.

This peculiar projection in a man's throat gives extra length to his vocal chords, so that his voice may be deep and low. His vocal box is thus all outdoors, and requires the protection of the hair. In a woman's throat there is no such prominence. Her vocal box is buried in the soft parts, and requires no extra covering. Then there is no doubt it was destined that man should do the rough, outside, dusty work of the world, while in the main woman should stay at home to take care of her little ones.

The beard about the mouth and nose among men engaged in dusty work catches and holds a vast amount of dust which would otherwise enter and irrigate the lungs.

Men become bald! Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald. Sometimes, from long continued headache, heat in the scalp, bad hair-dressing and some other causes women may have bare spots here and there; but with all of these causes combined, you never see a woman with a bare, shiny, bald head. And you never see a man lose a hair below where the hat touches his skull. It will take it off as clean as you can shave it down to exactly that line, but never a hair below, not if he had been bald fifty years. The common black stiff hat, as impervious as sheet iron, retains the heat and perspiration. The little hair-glands, which bear the same relation to the hair that the seed wheat does to the plant above ground, become weak from the presence of the moisture and heat, and finally become too weak to sustain the hair. It falls out; and baldness exists. A fur cap I have known to produce complete baldness in a single winter.

A man with a good head of hair needs very little protection where the hair grows. Women who live much within doors, and who are therefore peculiarly susceptible to the cold, oil their hair and plaster it hard and flat, upon their skulls, so as to destroy nine-tenths of its power as a non-conductor, have worn for years postage stamps of bonnets stuck on the back of their heads, exposing the whole top of their skulls, and then going out of furnace heated parlors, have ridden for hours in a very cold tempeature without taking cold and without complaint.

Man, with his greatest vigor and habits of out-door life, and with his hair not plastered down, but thrown up loose and light, could no doubt go to the north pole, so far as that portion of his person is concerned, without any artificial covering. And yet we men wear immensely thick fur caps, and what amounts to sheet-iron hats, and do not dare step out in a chilly atmosphere a moment least we take cold. It is silly, weak, and really a serious error. The Creator knew what he was about when he covered a man's skull with hair. It has a very important function in protecting the brain. Baldness is a serious misfortune. It will never occur in any man who will wear such a hat as I do—a common black silk hat with five hundred holes through the top, so that there shall be more hole than hat. This costs nothing; the hatter will do it for you when you purchase your hat. If the nap be combed back the wrong way, and if after the holes are made it be combed the right way, no one will ever observe the peculiarity. The hat will wear quite as long—the hatters say considerably longer—because it is dry instead of moist; in brief, there is not a single objection to it, while it will certainly prevent baldness and keep the top of the head cool and prevent much headache.

While discussing this subject of our hair, I would remark that the back of the neck should be protected in winter against cold and in summer against great heat. Nothing can accomplish this uniformly and perfectly but the hair. The custom of shingling off the hair from the back of the neck is unphysiological, and it should in both sexes be allowed to fall low enough to cover the nape or meet the usual dress. The present fashion of ladies, of drawing and straining the hair away from the nape of the neck and pulling it on top of the head with an indescribable mass of dead people's hair, and bark, etc., is mischievous and monstrous.—*Dio Lewis in To-Day*.

The Belgian Government has recently ordered securely-locked letter-boxes to be placed in all the insane asylums of the country, public or private, in positions where they will be easily accessible to all the inmates. They are designed to allow complaints and suggestions to be made to the authorities in a way independent of any of the officers or attendants; and no one connected with the institution can have access to them. They are in charge of the *procureur du roi* of the district, and the letters they contain are taken to him weekly for examination; the complaints are investigated, and if any one asserts that he is sane, he is ordered to be examined by medical experts. The system exerts a wholesome and beneficial influence; and, if recent revelations concerning the management of similar institutions in this country are to be trusted, its adoption here should be brought about at once.

Quilting parties are now styled "piece" jubilees.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

$ Worth for 15 Cts. FARMER & GARDENER, Lancaster, Pa. 15 Cts. a year. Specimens sent free.

Special Notices.

If you want EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS go to WATKINS, 22 and 26 Montgomery Street San Francisco, opposite Lick House.

THE NEW YORK PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, No. 25 Third Street, is again open, with larger lights, more room, and all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS in instruments. All work is warranted to give satisfaction. Cabinet Rembrants only $4 per dozen. Card Rembrandts from $2 to $3 per dozen. No Chinamen employed.
San Francisco, July, 1873 B. F. HOWLAND.

Visitors to San Francisco desiring first-class Photographs should visit HOUSEWORTH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS, No. 12 Montgomery Street, opposite Lick House, and see their beautiful specimens. They employ only the most experienced artists, and if you have your picture taken there you will surely come home well pleased.
Remember the number—12 Montgomery St.

FARMS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also, San Francisco improved and unimproved property. Furnished Houses bought, sold, and rented. Mining property for sale. Mills, etc. Business opportunities. W. B. SKELLENGER, Real Estate Agent, 422 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY. Established since 1868. The most durable Carpet for common use! Rags sent by steamer, railroad, or express, promptly returned when woven. A few pieces of beautiful List and Rag Carpet always on hand and for sale. Send for circular. Address ALEX. MACKAY, 840 Market Street, San Francisco.

FREE! Elegant Card Pictures FREE! Send a three-cent stamp. G. W FISH & CO., Portland, Me.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS Wanted for "The American Cyclopedia," revised edition to be published bi-monthly Also, for "The Aldine," the finest magazine in the world. A liberal commission given to Agents. JAMES T. WHITE & CO., 6 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

LAMP SHADES for 25 Cents by Mail. Something new. They prevent chimneys from cracking. C. R. EVERSON, Macedon, N. Y.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS, The Greatest Remedy of the age for all THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS. Warranted to Cure. Sold everywhere. Depot, 828 Market St., San Francisco.

ATWILL & CO.'S Western Mining Agency,
240 Montgomery Street,
S. E. cor. Pine, opp. Russ House, San Francisco.
Mining Stocks sold and bought. Offices in New York, Philadelphia, and London. Visitors to the city invited to call and make our rooms their headquarters. Mining Companies incorporated and Working Capital furnished. Interest of Locators and Shareholders attended to. Mines registered and described. Information relative to Mines, Ores, etc., given. P. O. Box 771.

NEW MEDICAL WORK.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—by Dr. LOUIS J. JORDAN, proprietor of the Anatomical Museum and Medical College, 318 Montgomery Street. San Francisco. Every married and unmarried man should read and study this important work for the good of himself and offspring. Dr. JORDAN can be consulted by letter or in person. Private office, 211 Geary St. By sending 25 cents in postage stamps, the Philosophy of Marriage will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE — EDUCATES THOROUGHLY FOR BUSINESS
24 Post Street, San Francisco,
Is the best school on the Pacific coast for boys and young men. Send for "Heald's College Journal," and learn full particulars. Sent free by addressing E. P. HEALD Pres't Business College, San Francisco, Cal.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
SANSOME STREET,
Next adjoining Bank of California, San Francisco.
Prices reduced. First-class Board, per day, $1 00; per week, $6 00; per month, $25. Board and Room, per day, $1 50 to $2; per week, $8 to $14; per month, $30 to $60. Prices for families reduced. Terms, payable in advance. TIMOTHY SARGENT, Proprietor.

REAL HAIR POMPADOUR BRAIDS,
THICK, WITHOUT RATS, from $3 to $4 25; long switches, $3; three long heavy side curls, $3 25; long single curls, $1. First quality hair. Tangled hair made into curls or switches. Side curls steamed for twenty-five cents. All work done cheaper than elsewhere. JOHN D. WILSON, 411 Sutter Street, opposite the Synagogue, San Francisco.

Something New!



WOODEN PIPE
OF ALL SIZES,
From one to twelve-inch bore, suitable for water or gas, that will stand as much pressure, and last as long as iron, for half the cost.
Sent for descriptive catalogue and price list to
H. F. WILLIAMS,
331 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Pioneer Land and Loan ASSOCIATION.
BANK of SAVINGS and DEPOSIT
No. 405 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite Bank of California.
INCORPORATED 1869.
GUARANTEE FUND, - - $200,000
64TH DIVIDEND will be paid on the fifth of October Term Deposits in Gold, Silver, and Currency receive twelve per cent. per annum in the same. Certificates of Deposit issued payable at three days notice, bearing ten per cent. per annum. Deposits payable by sight checks or on call, nine per cent. per annum on daily balances. Reports can be obtained at the Bank.
This incorporation is in its fifth year, and refers to over 700 depositors for its economical and successful management, thereby securing the full amount of interest earned. No charge for entrance fees or pass-books. Bank open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS have been constructed for the safe-keeping of Treasure, Special Deposits, and Trust Funds, Bonds, Silver Plate, and other valuables.
Funds can be remitted by express and pass books will be forwarded. H. KOFAHL, Cashier.
H. C. HAGEDORN, President.
J. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.

To Grain and Cotton GROWERS.
The undersigned are prepared to extend every facility to Farmers who desire to ship their produce abroad.
We will advance liberally on any shipments, only charging interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum; Freight at the chartered price paid the ship; Insurance and other charges at the lowest rate obtainable; thus netting the shipper the full value of his crops, while paying the lowest interest for his funds.
Any further information desired will be promptly furnished.
J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
204 and 206 California Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
X Line to Liverpool
DIRECT.
Freight taken in lots to suit shippers.
Apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
320 California Street, San Francisco.

FOREIGN NEWS!
THE VIENNA EXPOSITION!!
DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS!!
THE
WEED
SEWING MACHINE
HEADS THE LIST!
This triumph for the WEED COMPANY is the more significant because, whereas the other Sewing Machine Companies made the best possible display, this Company's London Agent, Mr. Rollins, only sent two or three of their machines to Vienna, more for the sake of exhibition than competition. No effort whatever was made to prove the superior merits of the WEED MACHINE, and the award of the Commissioners was entirely unsolicited. There is no boast, therefore, in claiming that this award, conjointly with the fact that the WEED MACHINE carried off the first prize at the Paris Exposition in 1867, places the Company's patents beyond the reach of rivalry.
When it is further stated that it also took the FIRST PRIZE at the Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1866, it is useless to deny that these CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES ARE GREATLY SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.
Other Companies may urge various reasons in favor of their machines, but, being unfounded, they can have no force, for the claims presented by the WEED are based on facts which thoroughly establish their unrivaled excellence.
A. MEAD & CO.,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast.
OFFICE:
No. 152 New Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
AGENTS WANTED.



RUPTURE CURED!
A PHYSICIAN RADICALLY CURED OF RUPTURE, TWENTY YEARS STANDING.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1873.
MARSH TRUSS COMPANY, 513 Montgomery Street—Gents: In May last I arrived in this city, suffering greatly from an aggravated case of Scrotal Hernia, which has troubled me more or less for twenty years. Shortly after my arrival my Hernia became STRANGULATED, of which I was fortunately relieved. Becoming alarmed I applied to you, hoping to get an instrument that would act as a perfect retainer of my Hernia, not expecting a cure or even having any faith in a cure. You applied your Improved Truss, and thanks to your superior skill and perfect instrument, the Rupture was not only retained, but a RADICAL CURE effected, a result I scarcely hoped for from the start. I have worn no truss for six months, and I consider the cure of my case as a very remarkable one, owing to the fact of it being of so long standing and very large. I feel satisfied, from the investigation I have given to your method of effecting cures, that the majority of cases can be greatly relieved or a permanent cure effected. With much gratitude, I remain yours, very truly.
WM. THORNTON, M. D., 1327 Pacific St.
DR. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss and all other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, and Apparatus for Deformities, accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of the MARSH TRUSS COMPANY, 513 Montgomery Street, corner of Commercial. Illustrated pamphlets free to any one upon application.

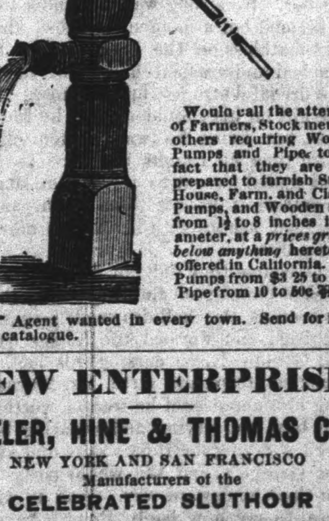
SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR AT BEAMISH'S
Ready Made — To Order.
Largest Stock — Lowest Prices.
Nucleus Building,
COR. THIRD AND MARKET STS.,
San Francisco.
Instructions for Self-Measurement sent free on application.
Orders promptly attended to.

A WONDERFUL BEDSTEAD.
It is a regular Bedstead. A sick person, however large, handled as easy as a babe. Raises the patients up—Turns them over from one side to the other—Makes up the bed and changes the clothes—Places patient on the feet or on a vessel Separates patient from bed and cools the bed—Rocks to sleep—And all without using the hands or disturbing the slumbers.
BENJAMIN POLLARD,
111½ Market Street, San Francisco



TWIST DRILLS,
Machine Screws, Taps, and Chassers,
BELL HANGERS' MATERIALS,
HOME MANUFACTURE,
And a good assortment of General Hardware always on hand, wholesale and retail, and for sale by
CHARLES OTTO,
312 Bush Street, San Francisco.

The Pacific Irrigating Pipe and Pump Co.
A. M. JEWELL, Sup't.
Office and Factory,
SOUTH POINT MILLS,
Berry St., between Third and Fourth Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



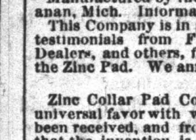
Would call the attention of Farmers, Stock men and others requiring Wooden Pumps and Pipe, to the fact that they are now prepared to furnish Stock, House, Farm, and Cistern Pumps, and Wooden Pipe, from 1½ to 8 inches in diameter, at a *prices greatly below anything* heretofore offered in California.
Pumps from $3 25 to $9.
Pipe from 10 to 50c ₱ foot
Agent wanted in every town. Send for illustrated catalogue.

NEW ENTERPRISE.
KEELER, HINE & THOMAS CO.,
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED SLUTHOUR
PUMP!
Agents for the
Self-Regulating Continental WIND MILL,
And Dealers in Fountains, Statuary, Vases, Aquariums, Emblematic Signs, Figures, Rustic Chairs and Settees, Stable Fixtures, Iron Railing, Fences Crestings Weather Vanes, and other Ornamental Castings.
J. M. KEELER, Manager,
No. 727 Market Street, San Francisco.
Send for Illustrated Circulars.

CALIFORNIA Furniture Manufacturing Co.
220 to 226 BUSH STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Manufacturers and Importers of all grades of
FURNITURE
PARLOR SETS
— AND —
CHAMBER SETS,
In a great variety of styles. Also, a complete line of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
BEDDING, ETC.
The finest stock and lowest prices of any house in trade.

Swiss American Bank,
INCORPORATED IN GENEVA, Switzerland, January 20th, 1873. Head office in Geneva.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
SUBSCRIBED. ONE-QUARTER PAID UP.
PRESIDENT, HENRY HENTSCH.
San Francisco Branch,
SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. HENTSCH & BERTON,
527 CLAY STREET.
Directors:
FRANCIS BERTON, ROBERT WATT,
This Bank is prepared to grant Letters of Credit on Europe, and to transact every kind of Banking, Mercantile and Exchange Business, and to negotiate American Securities in Europe. Deposits received.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
New York, Liverpool, London, Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Brussels, Hamburg, Bellinzona, Berlin, Francfort, Geneva, Zurich, Basel, St. Gall, Winterthur, Bern, Neuchatel, Locarno, Mendrisio, Chaux-de-Fonds, Solothurn, Lausanne, Baden, Chur, Shaffhausen, Fribourg, Lucern, Aaran, Lugano,
An Assay Office is annexed to the Bank. Assays of gold, silver quartz ores, and sulphurets. Returns in coin or bars, at the option of the depositor.
Advances made on bullion and ores.
Dust and bullion can be forwarded from any part of the country, and returns made through Wells, Fargo & Co., or by checks.

Attention, Owners of Horses!



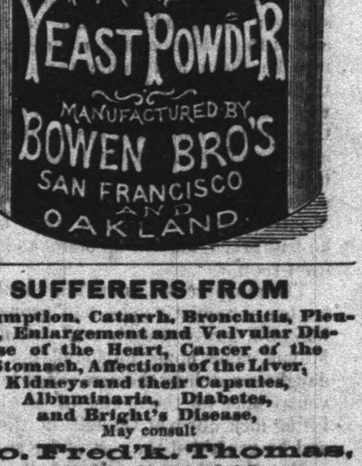
THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in TEN DAYS, and work the Horse every day; and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Dealers and Harness Makers.
Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.
This Company is in possession of hundreds of reliable testimonials from Farmers, Lumbermen, Teamsters, Dealers, and others, fully endorsing all we claim for the Zinc Pad. We annex the following notice:
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8th, 1872.
Zinc Collar Pad Co.—Gents: We believe, from the universal favor with which the Zinc Collar Pads have been received, and from the large sales of last season, that the invention is of permanent value. Make us a quotation graded in lots ranging from 10 doz. to 200 doz.
Respectfully, GEO. WORTHINGTON & CO.
For sale by MAIN & WINCHESTER, San Francisco.

BOOTS AND SHOES



JOHN SULLIVAN, Northeast cor. of Battery and Jackson Sts., S. F., offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS, at from $8 to $9; California Leather Boots, $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $3.50; California, $3.
Boys' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes made to order.

Pacific Mutual
Life Ins. Co.
of California.
41
Second St.
Sacramento.
LELAND STANFORD, President.
EDGAR MILLS, Vice President;
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.
Schreiber & Howell,
General Agents, Home Office.



SUFFERERS FROM
Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Enlargement and Valvular Disease of the Heart, Cancer of the Stomach, Affections of the Liver, Kidneys and their Capsules, Albuminaria, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease,
May consult
Geo. Fred'k. Thomas,
Doctor of Medicine, Physician and Surgeon,
601 KEARNY ST., cor. SACRAMENTO, San Francisco.
Dr. Thomas was clinical to and studied under Dr. Hamilton Roe, Senior Physician to the Consumptive Hospital, Brompton, near London.
Examinations passed by Dr. Thomas—Doctor of Medicine, University Giessen, Germany; Royal College of Physicians, London; Royal College of Surgeons, London; Midwifery Examination, London; Gold Medal at Medical College, Bloomsbury, London.
Consultation by letter, including medicines $10. Patients must describe their symptoms at full length. The Doctor's diplomas are to be seen in his consulting rooms.